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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Income Tax Raise Is Fought

Moscow Purges Communists

Nicaragua Sees Sandino Quit

California Opens Pinnacles

Russian Beards Go Into Boots

THE Democratic proposal to balance the budget immediately by doubling the income tax rates halts. Democratic Congressmen return to Washington after their conference with President-Elect Roosevelt to find such stalwart opposition to income tax increases among Democrats as well as Republicans and Progressives that they foresee defeat and begin to hunt elsewhere. Mr. Roosevelt announces that the income tax raise did not originate with him. The apparent failure of the conference plan weakens the prestige of the incoming Administration. Even the abandoned manufacturers' sales tax grows in favor compared with the income tax proposal for both high and low brackets—Brackets contracting soon become painful pincers.

¶ Moscow carries out a drastic purification of the Communist Party. In agricultural districts of the North Caucasus and the Kuban the expulsions of farmer members run as high as 30 per cent. These growers resisted farm collectivization or associated with the small kulak farmers who hold their land. The peasant farmer helped the Soviet into power so he could own his acres, and openly or secretly he fights bitterly against giving up the farms to the state—It is giving up the only victory the revolution brought to him.

¶ The United States elected as President the candidate in whose behalf least money was spent. Campaign schedules filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives show the Democrats spent $1,638,177 for Mr. Roosevelt, while the Republicans spent $2,097,155 for Mr. Hoover. Both totals appear trivial beside those of 1928, when the Democrats spent more than $7,000,000 and the Republicans more than $9,000,000. Question in financial arithmetic—If neither side spent anything wouldn't the results be relatively the same?

¶ The American Federation of Labor claims that 11,500,000 were out of work in the United States during November. This is given as the "all-time peak." William Green, president of the federation, says the unions are prepared to call strikes if necessary to bring about a five-day week and six-hour day. Industry is asked to adopt such a schedule—"Economic force" is cited as the alternative.

¶ Nicaragua sees prospect of ending the long rebellious warfare of Gen. Augustino Sandino. Withdrawal of the last of the American marines with the inauguration of President Juan B. Sacasa removes the chief cause of Sandino's years of guerrilla mountain warfare. Recently he has directed his troops from outside the country. Sandino's wife is en route to Managua with what purports to be her husband's terms of surrender. Long-drawn-out revolts are dependent upon rich friends—In hard times they have hard sledding indeed.

¶ California sees another of its striking natural wonders being made fully accessible. Hundreds of needy men take turns at building a modern road into the Pinnacles National Monument in San Benito County. Horace M. Albright, head of the national park service, approved the project as entitled to the funds which could do a double amount of good, and his California assistant, Ralph L. Phelps, points out that eager throngs will soon be marveling at the peaks and grottoes. Early Bandits Murietta and Vasquez hid among the Pinnacles, but were duly punished—Robbers couldn't draw solace from sermons in stone.

¶ The Miami national air show stages its biggest triumph in an event not on the program. Lieut. Glenn M. Britt, a daring marine flier, loses control while performing stunts with his team and his plane plunges crazily toward the ground. At 150 feet above the grass Lieutenant Britt bails out successfully and a few seconds later his parachute lands him gently upon the splinters of his machine. Mechanical resources and quick thinking make for 100 per cent safety—But the thinking is about 95 per cent of the total.

¶ Soviet Russia turns its barber shops into adjuncts to industry. Factory specialists discover methods of making excellent felt boots from human hair. A large plant is set up at Gorky and the barber shops are drawn into a system that forces them to turn over all their sweepings. The barbers are impelled to close shaving and heartless haircuts by rewards, based on quantity, of vacations in rest homes. Russia revels in its new resource—Those whiskers that were only a foolish forest on the face are truly valuable on the feet.

Spain Puts Crimp In Mañana Habit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

THE "mañana habit" in Spain must go. Twelve candidates for the diplomatic service have been dismissed by Prof. Americo de Castro, the examiner, for unpunctuality. Such drastic punishment for being half an hour late for an examination is without precedent in Spain.

Professor de Castro holds that the easy-going attitude toward examinations must cease and proposes to maintain his veto of the 12 unpunctual students despite the great pressure brought upon him to withdraw it.

Wabbly Prices, Not Machines, Said to Blame

Social Trend Leader Says Technocracy Errs in Its Fundamentals

What is a technocrat? Technocracy? What is it? What does it mean? What does it portend, if anything? Does it mark a new social and economic study or an era? That is what people are asking, and that is what, in a sense, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has set out to discover. This is the twelfth of a series of articles along these lines.*

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 7—Declaring that nine-tenths of the 10,000,000 people now unemployed are victims of a fluctuating price level rather than of the introduction of machinery, Prof. William F. Ogburn, of the University of Chicago, said last night that the same statements about technological unemployment made by the technocrats could have been made in other years of bad business upsets.

The University of Chicago sociologist, who served as research director of the Hoover Social Trends Committee, which has just reported, gave his views in a symposium on technocracy held at the Goodman Theater.

"Associated with the literature of technocracy is the statement that if unemployment increases at the same rate in the next two or three years, as it has in the past two or three years, we shall have 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 unemployed—one out of every two would be unemployed," Professor Ogburn said.

An Absurd Stand

"This projection of statistical curves is quite absurd.

"The same statements about technological unemployment could have been made in 1920, 1907, 1896 and 1873, all years of bad depression. Instead of making such wild assumptions it is much fairer to recognize these periods as fluctuations around a trend line and not mistake them for the trend line.

"Machines do create unemployment but they also create new jobs," Professor Ogburn said. "The automobile created unemployment for stable boys, stock raisers, blacksmiths, hack drivers and wagon manufacturers, but at the same time this industry, gave millions of jobs to automobile manufacturers, chauffeurs, road hands, rubber growers, textile workers and oil drillers. So, the moving picture, the radio, the airplane, the telephone and the typewriter have created many new jobs for those whose work was taken away from them by machines."

There will undoubtedly be many new industries in the future which will make jobs for the American people, Professor Ogburn said. These, he declared, may center around television, production f new musical instruments, new uses for the "electric eye" and particularly new developments in the field of electricity and applied chemistry.

Prof. Harry D. Gideonse, economist, labeling technocracy as "intellectual Mah Jong" and "Greenwich Village Economics," attacked the proposal to set up "energy determinants" as a medium of ex-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

FASCIST PURSE SEEMS TO NEED LOTS OF MARKS

National Youth Day of Hitlerites Postponed by 'Difficulties'

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Uniformed members of Herr Adolf Hitler's storm troops, shaking collection boxes upon the street corners of Berlin, emphasize the questions which have recently been asked regarding the financial position of the National Socialist Party.

During recent weeks the collecting has been for the "winter relief" work of the party. But only a short time before, the street collections were to aid the party's election campaign.

The Fascist financial problem is also reflected in the indefinite postponement of National Youth Day, which was to have been held Jan. 4. "Technical difficulties," according to party headquarters, prevented the demonstration of Germany's Hitler youth group. Well-informed quarters, however, voice the opinion that part of these difficulties are not far removed from the Fascist treasury.

For many months the National Socialists were in a position to spend money freely. Herr Hitler toured the country by airplane to make election speeches. High-powered motorcars carried Fascist lieutenants on their errands. And in Berlin not long ago a new "Brown House" was opened in the exclusive section of the Voss Strasse, providing the city section of the Fascist organization with headquarters whose rear windows overlook the park of the Chancellery.

But in the last election the airplane trips were curtailed. Industrialists who had hitherto contributed heavily to the Fascist Party, which they considered a stop-gap against Bolshevism, were reported to have tightened their purse-strings.

Latest of all comes the statement that the National Socialist Party is 12,000,000 marks ($2,800,000 at 23.6) in debt. It is made by Herr Otto Strasser, who left the party in 1930. In his own publication the "Black Front," Herr Strasser discusses the debt as a factor in the recent resignation of his brother, Herr Gregor Strasser, from the post of political organization leader of the Fascist Party. Although the brothers have widespread political differences, Herr Otto Strasser is understood to be reasonably well informed concerning the party's affairs. Fascists declare his figures are unfounded.

The party has, however, widespread sources of income. Its 1,000,000 enrolled members not only pay a 3-mark initiation fee but monthly dues ranging from 2.40 marks for a fully employed member to 80 pfennigs for a member of the Storm Troops. This income is estimated at 12,500,000 marks a year.

Bulgaria Extends Help to Artisans To Relieve Stress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The Bulgarian Government has decided to go to the rescue of the artisans who are being crushed between the millstones of factory competition and the reduced buying capacity of Bulgarian villagers.

A council of experts has been formed to deal with this situation and has worked out a plan whereby the Central Coöperative Bank, working in conjunction with the state, will give the artisans easier credit, teach them how to work better, supply them with raw material at the cheapest prices, furnish them with machines on favorable terms, help them sort, ship and sell their products, and give them instruction and encouragement.

Most shoes, clothes, rugs, dishes, furniture, cheeses, saddles, harnesses, cooking utensils, book bindings, gloves, hats, sweaters, wagons, and toys in Bulgaria are still made by "maisters," journeymen and apprentices in homes or small domestic shops. This class of people—now hard pressed economically — has largely been the basis for all Bulgarian culture, Bulgarian education, the Bulgarian church, and the national renaissance.

Experts in Bloomsbury Basement Weather Indian Ocean 'Monsoons'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A century's activity of the floor of Rangoon Harbor is being enacted in several weeks here in a Bloomsbury basement. Miniature tides, currents and monsoons of the Indian Ocean are being manufactured by engineers in a model scene to evolve the best method of preventing the future silting up of this important Burmese port.

The flow of the Irawadi and other smaller rivers is being minutely adjusted from taps, according to whether it is the wet or dry season. The ocean tides are contrived by plungers, and little ripples representing great monsoon waves lap the shore and rebound from the harbor defenses. Tidal bores, one inch high, run up the main river and all the complicated phenomena of tide and river-flow are seen taking place in the miniature landscape. The tides occur every 77 seconds in the workshop, corresponding to actual 12-hour periods.

When the Irawadi began to threaten to silt up Rangoon Harbor, the port commission decided that a lasting means of checking this would have to be discovered. The work was intrusted to the firm of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, of London. Experiments over long periods were deemed necessary and for a year engineers have been molding, in a big tank, the bottoms of the sea, rivers and harbor exactly to scale with the British Admiralty contours of 50 years ago. Tests with winds and salt water of different densities were made so as to obtain accurate silting conditions of the harbor.

The scheme is to put the whole model into operation for several weeks, corresponding to 50 years, and at the end of that time to make exact measurements of the change in geographical features owing to the action of the water.

If in its new state the model corresponds in contours and silting characteristics to the latest admiralty survey, then the action of the model will be shown to correspond to that of the actual rivers and ocean themselves. Thus it will be possible to discover what geographical changes are likely to occur during the next 50 years. The engineers will then be able to test different methods of combating silting, until the most effective means is discovered.

Higher Income Tax Project Strongly Opposed in Congress

Sizable Revolt Among Democratic Leaders Strengthened by Antagonistic Attitude of Progressives and Many Republican Members

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—The Democratic proposal for increased income taxes has met instant and apparently insurmountable opposition in Congress, leaving the chief hope of a balanced budget in appropriation cuts by the Executive.

All the Progressives in Congress and many of the Republicans oppose the program outlined by Democratic leaders of Congress after their conference with President-Elect Roosevelt in New York on Thursday, while a sizable revolt has also appeared within Democratic ranks.

So sharp and strong is opposition that Democratic members of the House who returned to Washington from New York lost no time in adjusting themselves to the sentiment, and today continued their explanations that the proposed income tax rise will be considered only as a "last resort."

Meanwhile at Hyde Park, N. Y., Mr. Roosevelt disclaimed responsibility for the tax proposal, which would place most of its burden on men of small or medium incomes, and announced that it originated with the members of Congress who had consulted with him.

Speaker Garner was deeply irritated today by what he considered misrepresentation of his position on the proposal to broaden the base of the income tax arrived at in the New York conference of Democratic leaders. He insisted that he was not opposed to the proposal, as he was generally represented in the press this morning, and would like very much to see it adopted by the House, but that if it proved inacceptable to Congress he was prepared to offer substitutes to secure the amount of revenue necessary to balance the budget.

Mr. Garner's remarks substantiated the general understanding here that whatever split there is in the Democratic leadership on the tax question exists between the Garner and the Rainey forces among the House leaders, but not between House leaders and Senate leaders.

Mr. Garner is apparently in complete accord with President-Elect Roosevelt's desire to secure a balanced budget by the most practicable method available. Mr. Rainey, on the other hand, has plainly indicated his opposition to any form of new taxation.

The Speaker also sought to correct the impression that the New York conference had determined definitely that the budget must be balanced by income tax increases. He said this was merely one method suggested which seemed to it as good a one for a beginning as any other.

"I would be mighty glad to see 'the tax plan' reported and passed by the House," he said. "The question is getting so much revenue. I don't care how you get it. The thing is to get it."

While the result from the fiscal point of view leaves the problem of the unbalanced budget much as it

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

BRITISH START NEW MOVE FOR PEACE IN EAST

Tokyo Reports Attempt to Modify Japan's Stand at Geneva

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 7—It is understood that Britain is making strong efforts to secure Japanese consent to a modified draft of the resolution in the Committee of 19 at Geneva.

The draft resolution, completed Dec. 15, called for Soviet-American participation in the negotiations, which were to be ordered according to the recommendations of the Lytton report. It has been strenuously opposed by Japan, and, as a result, the discussions came to virtual deadlock.

Sir Francis Lindley, British Ambassador to Japan, visited Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, twice during the New Year holiday. He refused to reveal the nature of the conversations, but admitted that they were not solely concerned with the interests of British bondholders of the Mukden-Peiping railway, as reported. It is believed that the British warned Tokyo of the danger of the application of Article 15 of the Covenant unless Japan accepts some reasonable resolution. Count Uchida's attitude still appears adamant.

Manchurian dispatches indicate that the situation in Jehol is more tense, causing the vernacular press to see the danger of an early Sino-Japanese clash. Changchun reports that Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's forces have occupied five additional towns in Jehol. Likewise, volunteers have started operations near the Mukden-Shanhaikwan railway, while additional Chinese forces are moving northward toward Shanhaikwan. A Japanese advance into Jehol during this month is still considered possible.

Chicago Idle Get Part-Time Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 7—Taking care of homeless unemployed men by giving them one day's work a week so that they can resume their individual maintenance, even though it be in a very modest way, rather than keeping them in shelters, is the goal to which Chicago is working.

Reporting on the progress of this new plan at a meeting of the Welfare Committee of the Cook County Board yesterday, members of the shelter committee told how 10,000 men have been dismissed from the public shelters and returned to more normal living under this new arrangement.

While it is admitted that there are certain types of men who must be cared for in a more or less institutional manner, where they can be kept under close supervision, the shelter authorities here think the best deal for the average self-respecting man who has a good chance of "coming back" is to enable him to take his own place in the community, to have a room of his own if possible, or at least to choose his own lodging and his meals.

BRIDGE DESIGNER HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 7—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania paid tribute to Dr. Ralph Modjeski, who designed the Delaware River bridge linking Philadelphia and Camden, when a medal specially designed in his honor was presented to him by Gov. Gifford Pinchot.

INDIAN PRINCE FACES REVOLT OF VILLAGERS

Fall in Prices Starts Uprising of Moslems in Alwar State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—A revolt of Moslem villagers against the tax gatherers of their Hindu overlord is reported from Alwar, a state about 100 miles from here. Discontent is rife in three large administrative districts of the state, which is just beyond the borders of British India.

The trouble derives from the hardship which the fall in prices has brought upon all agriculturists, and the people say they cannot pay the taxes demanded. The ruling prince and his ministers retort that the people are not so badly off as they say, and that 90 per cent of the trouble is caused by British Indian agitators exploiting their difficulties.

A gathering of 12,000 recalcitrant Alwar villagers was convened recently. It was organized by British Indian Moslems, some of whom own kinship with the Alwar people. A British Indian politician, who presided, openly claimed the right of British Indians to agitate for the improvement of the political conditions in the Indian states, saying, "We are living today in an international society and the independence of individual states is subject to the fulfillment of common human ideals."

The discontent reflects the growth of public sentiment against the autocracy still enjoyed by the Indian ruling princes. Their relations with the British are regulated by treaties made as between parties of equal status many years ago, before British dominion in India was established.

The princes rule over states covering one-third of the area of the Indian subcontinent and containing about one-fourth of its population. Within their borders they enjoy sovereign powers, subject only to the interference of the British as paramount power in extreme cases of trouble.

The princes are one of the most conservative forces in Asia, but in recent years they have been increasingly criticized by British Indian politicians. Ideals of modern liberalism have not spread in the states so effectively as in British India, and the princes neither appreciate nor comprehend democracy. Leaders of progressive political thought in British India have naturally fretted at the political backwardness of their kinsmen under the princely rule.

Victoria Vetoed Lofty Buildings

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Queen Victoria, and not London's clay subsoil, is responsible for the absence of skyscrapers in the British capital, according to Mr. Maurice E. Webb who recently addressed the Royal Society of Arts, here.

One day, said Mr. Webb, the Queen was looking out of her window in Buckingham Palace when she saw that white-glazed brick structure of Queen Anne's Mansions. This building, still one of London's highest, towered above Westminster's smaller dwellings. Queen Victoria sent for her Minister and there and then insisted on a height limit being included in the Building Act.

At present London buildings cannot be erected higher than 80 feet, with two roof stories in addition, except in special circumstances. There is a widespread belief that this regulation is mainly due to the nature of the clay subsoil around the Thames. Legislation to remove the restriction is at present being considered.

SCHOOL INCOME HINGED ON RISE IN BUYING POWER

Conference Adopts Hutchins Plan to Meet Crisis in Education

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Unless steps are taken to correct the fundamental maladjustments responsible for the economic situation, emergency measures for maintaining the nation's school system are mere palliatives, the Citizens Conference on the Crisis in Education, called by President Hoover, decreed at its closing session here yesterday.

"Immediate efforts should be made through the raising of the general level of commodity prices, the correction of serious economic maladjustments, and otherwise to increase the volume of income and purchasing power, and thus to provide the moneys necessary for a proper educational program," declared a resolution adopted by the conference. The resolution was a re-draft of one presented by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, which, in addition, had recommended as an alternative the reduction of all debts, public and private.

If steps are not taken to raise the price level, the final draft warned, "injury will result, not only to the cause of education, but to the value of all obligations, public and private."

Appeal to Congress

To follow up its recommendation, the conference on the motion of Prof. Harley L. Lutz of Princeton University agreed to direct the attention of the President and Congress "to these conditions"; and to ask that careful consideration be given by another conference or otherwise, to steps deemed appropriate and necessary for increasing the level of income and purchasing power.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, chairman of the conference, warned the delegates as they adjourned, that they will have to fight for support of their schools this winter. "This is not a matter of resolutions," he declared. "It is a matter of fighting and there is no better thing to fight for than the American school child."

Dr. Wilbur had previously recommended that school authorities make a fight for funds usually allotted to roads, but his suggestion was not taken up by the conference. "You have your responsibility of proposing something just as practical as that and to see that resolutions that are proposed get into the hands of the people that make the decisions," he told the delegates.

Meanwhile the conference went on record opposing pay cuts for teachers except as a last resort and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Allotment Plan To Assist Farmer Expected in 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 — Mr. Thomas D. Campbell, proprietor of America's largest wheat farm—a 95,000-acre tract near Hardin, Mont.—said in an interview here today that he believes some form of federal relief for agriculture, based upon the domestic allotment plan, is virtually certain of enactment during 1933.

The most influential factor in bringing about additional farm legislation, he said, is a sympathetic attitude with which business regards the problems of agriculture, and which is believed to indicate that industry will grant concessions to producers of raw materials in order to raise price levels in return for the probability of an increase in trade.

Immediate relief for wheat, cotton, corn and tobacco growers would be the plan for 1933, with minor crops included later. If applied to wheat, Mr. Campbell explained that the plan would work about as follows:

Congress would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a domestic price for wheat based upon the world price level plus 42 cents per bushel duty provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930. The price would be fixed daily. Three-fourths of every sale of wheat in the United States, no matter how large or small, would be made upon that price schedule; and the remaining one-fourth would be sold at the world price.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 11
Financial News—Page 8
News of Sports—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 2
News of Art, Music and the Theater 4
Book Reviews and Literary News 6
Educational 7
Interior Decoration and Antiques 8
The Home Forum 9
Companionship
[With German Translation]
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

THINGS PRESENT

The latest British proposal for international security invites the nations to pledge themselves never to settle their disputes by "force" (a significant change from the word "war"). But there are many kinds of force, as you will note in the editorial "Can 'Force' Be Banned?"

Well, the Parent Column has gone modern—appearing today with an illustration! Our readers are contributing many beautiful things to this Educational page feature.

There was a day when conversation was a fine art. Perhaps you would like to know whom Carlyle regarded as the "best talker in London." See the Home Forum page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," more Hymnal Notes, and the weekly announcement of radiocasts of church services.

New Holidays Urged To Offset Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Harrisburg, Penna., Jan. 7

ANOTHER way to beat the machine is presented by Mr. Clinton A. Sowers, State Representative from Philadelphia, who would have Congress authorize more legal holidays. He has introduced a joint resolution in the State Legislature petitioning Congress to call a national convention to adopt an amendment authorizing the establishment of holidays and enacting uniform laws relating to the kind of labor and business which may be lawfully conducted on such days. Mr. Sowers was not definite as to the number of national holidays to be established, however, but he was certain that "we need more of them."

Chile Hoping For Mediation In Chaco Issue

Appeal to Bolivia and Paraguay Is Proposed by Alessandri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 7—The Chilean Government, while regretting the comparative failure of its last effort to secure a lull in the Gran Chaco warfare to permit of A. B. C., or, alternatively, Pan-American mediation, is concentrating all its efforts on awakening continental interest in the dispute with a view to effective peaceful intervention at the first opportune moment.

President Alessandri, who has always been a champion of inter-American peace, is in constant contact with his Foreign Minister, Señor Miguel Cruchaga, who recently returned from Washington and intends to make another direct appeal to Bolivia and Paraguay. The remaining two A. B. C. powers, Argentina and Brazil, are confident that Alessandri, with his international reputation and zeal for American peace, is best fitted to undertake the mediator's rôle.

In the meantime public opinion in Chile has been emphasing that the Bolivian side of the question must be given full consideration. The Bolivian Government itself is chided for having neglected to state its argument, fearful, it is thought, that economic considerations (which have undoubtedly led to the unofficial war) would be disapproved in advance. Chileans, on the other hand, are anxious that these economic considerations should be given full weight in any forthcoming conference, especially when, as in this case, the general welfare of a people is admitted to be at stake.

It is pointed out by the press here that Bolivia always has been at ssue with her neighbors over frontier lines. There was the disastrous conflict with Chile, half a century ago, which closed Bolivia's only outlet to the ocean. Another dispute with Peru in 1900 was settled to Bolivian disadvantage. Frontier troubles with Brazil were settled by the concession of 60,000 square miles of territory in exchange for an indemnity of $10,000,000. A patch of the Matto Grosso was thrown in the settlement. There have also been problems of policy leading to moments of tension with Argentina some of which have not been unassociated with the present Chaco dispute.

The general tendency of these disputes and their settlement has been to emphasize the inland, land-locked character of Bolivia, which, not unnaturally, objects to the unavoidable necessity of subjecting its entire export and import trade to the exigencies of the foreign states through which it has to pass. The fact explains the obstinacy with which direct access to the Paraguay River, and thus to the Atlantic, has been insisted upon. The more immediate problem of carrying her surplus oil to world markets has doubtless accentuated Bolivian zeal for the sovereignty of the Chaco, which would enable an oleoduct to be constructed direct from her oil fields to the great river.

Beam Tells Course Of Distant Storms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Interviewed when passing through this city on his way to Cambridge University, having won a British Empire Carnegie Fellowship, Prof. Percy W. Burbidge, professor of physics in the Auckland University, related, with great interest to natural scientists, how in New Zealand meteorologists were now able to detect cyclonic disturbances 1000 miles away without the aid of other stations.

This is done through atmospherics caused by light flashes originating in the storms, most of which pass over the Tasman Sea. This is of great meteorological importance owing to New Zealand's isolation and the absence of outside information to assist in weather forecasts.

The instrument used, said Professor Burbidge, consists of two loop aerials which intercept the storm signals, and transfer them to a special instrument where they are made to focus a beam of light on a screen. The direction of the beam's movement indicates the course, and intensity, of the static disturbance.

CLOTHING FOR NEEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 7—Clothing for between 10,000 and 15,000 needy men, women and children has been deposited at the Emergency Relief Bureau by 800 Boy Scouts.

WORLD FINDS TRADE NEEDS FREER SCOPE

U. S. Survey Shows Lone Hand in International Business Fails

BARRIERS DECLARED AT EXTREME LIMITS

Time Thought Imminent When Nations Must Provide Way for Open Exchange

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Recent events in international trade have convinced many high Administration officials of the necessity of calling an immediate halt to the present world development of economic nationalism.

The world-wide process of stringing additional barbed wire entanglements on trade barriers already high has reached the upper limit, according to these officials, and it is time for an international parley to replace destructive competition with constructive coöperation. This is the tentative purpose of the forthcoming World Economic Conference.

In the meantime, at the close of the year, an analysis of the effects of this international competition for economic self-sufficiency is being made. This indicates a loss to world confidence, a handicap to reviving business and special hardship to the United States as the world's richest nation, which the three-year competition in trade barriers has entailed.

The annual review of world trade just issued by the League of Nations reports the United States at the head of the list of countries experiencing foreign trade reduction in the year just passed, with a total cut of 67.5 per cent in the value of its goods in the first half of 1932, compared with the like period a year ago.

Germany Hardest Hit

Germany is hit next hardest with a cut of 60 per cent, Great Britain, 57 per cent and France 54 per cent.

The competitive struggle for economic self-sufficiency is considered here in many quarters a much greater burden on the taxpayers of the world than the competitive struggle for armaments, and potentially just as great a source of international irritation.

A survey by the Department of Commerce shows that the stifling of international trade was intensified in part by tariff revision in the United States and the development in Europe of additional trade entanglements erected under various names: "foreign exchange restrictions," "exchange clearing agreements," increased tariffs; import quotas and other obstacles.

In 1931, investments abroad and war debts brought the United States $661,000,000, while in exchange the United States sent out some $732,000,000 in tourist expenditure, immigrant remittances, charitable gifts and freight charges. In addition to interest on dollar loans, foreigners sent the United States $257,000,000 for bond redemption and sinking fund payments, while, on the other hand, new United States long-term foreign loans in 1931 amounted to only $213,000,000 net. In other words, the net amount of new capital made available to foreigners by the world's richest country and "international banker" failed by $44,000,000 to cover the amortization charges of the outstanding long-term loans.

Expected to Increase

This year the process will go even further, it is thought, and the result will be—as already indicated by the League of Nations' figures—that America's foreign debtors must curtail their purchases from the United States. Foreigners, it is believed, must use an increasing proportion of the dollar exchange coming to them as a result of American merchandise imports, for the payment of interest and sinking fund charges on their outstanding debt to the United States. This means that a declining amount of dollar exchange will be available for purchase of American goods.

Put in the simplest colloquialism, the process means that "If you don't buy from me, I can't buy from you."

So far as the United States is concerned there is a particularly serious factor, because America has previously exported huge amounts of foodstuffs and raw materials, and as the new figures show, these exports are now being gradually squeezed out of world trade.

Figures in the Commerce Department show that the United States is losing its former preëminence as a producer for world markets of wheat and meat products, and that the world is becoming less and less dependent upon American cotton. The same is true of petroleum products, copper and lumber. All these industries have been developed on the theory that foreign outlets would always be available for export of surplus products.

The basic dilemma that the United States now faces is that if it attempts to achieve "national economic self-sufficiency" by buying a relatively smaller amount of foreigners' foods, it must prepare agriculture and raw material industries against a heightening of the tendency just noted—together with additional bans on manufactured products as well.

SISSON QUITS BANK POST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Mr. Charles P. Sisson, general counsel of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, resigned today to resume private practice at Providence, R. I. Mr. Sisson, formerly an assistant attorney-general, resigned his Department of Justice position several weeks ago to join the Home Loan Bank staff.

HOOVER BUDGET FIGURES FORCE NEW ATTENTION

Public Sentiment Feels Need for Avoiding Third Deficit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The pressing necessity for drastic congressional action if the United States is to avoid the third successive year of deficit is forcing a reconsideration of President Hoover's budget proposals to Congress.

The figures reveal that short of the broadest federal economies and of sweeping tax increases there is little prospect of bringing the budget into balance. A new popular drive on a nation-wide scale to bring Congress into line, either for Mr. Hoover's proposals or for substitutes, equally far-reaching, is now manifest. The situation promises to be similar to that which forced through revenue bills last summer, after seven months' vacillation in Congress.

Even the original Hoover estimates, submitted to Congress Dec. 7 in the annual budget message, now seem unequal to the country's fiscal needs. The budget is for the fiscal year 1934, which starts July 1. Mr. Hoover offered his revenue proposals on the theory that the prospective deficit for 1934 would be as big as that in 1933, estimated at $1,644,000,000.

Since that time, however, the prospective deficit for this fiscal year has increased, with the outlook for a $2,000,000,000 deficit by June 30. If next year follows suit, then Mr. Hoover's estimates are awry by about $350,000,000 at the very start.

Again, Mr. Hoover based his hope of balancing the budget on the assumption that European war debtors would pay some $330,000,000 in 1934. Since he submitted his budget France has already defaulted, with every likelihood of still further defaults next year.

Congress must coöperate with Mr. Hoover in passing the four major steps proposed to meet the anticipated $1,644,000,000 deficit. Thus far, this coöperation has not been vouchsafed. The first item of $534,000,000 is about the only one that will certainly go through. It represents postponement of normal debt retirement, and is generally agreed upon as necessary in the circumstances. Congress is willing to postpone matters, when it will do nothing else.

The second item from which revenue to meet the deficit is hoped is an increase of $324,000,000 in yield from taxes already passed, but which have not come into full effect in the present fiscal year. There is always a time lag in new inheritance taxes and the like. The Treasury also hopes that business improvement will eke out revenues all down the line.

The third item represents $478,000,000 in economies. Congress has already balked on the proposed federal pay cut, and shows no disposition to reduce veterans' services. Postponement of highway aid and federal construction means stopping work that has given jobs to idle workers, and is unpopular. Lobbies for the army and navy are resisting cuts in their appropriations. In general, enactment of economies of the kind asked by Mr. Hoover now seems doubtful.

Finally, Mr. Hoover proposes extension of the present emergency one-cent-a-gallon federal gasoline tax for another year—which will be enacted; and imposition of a general 2¼ per cent manufacturers' excise tax. Congress is expected to refuse the latter. Some substitute taxes may be developed, but none that will have the revenue producing capacity of the sales tax.

Congress has proposed a beer tax, estimated to yield $150,000,000, but unless written into a major revenue measure, Mr. Hoover is thought likely to veto the proposal as a step to legalized nullification.

With the picture of a prospective unbalanced budget next year of possibly over $1,500,000,000 should be placed the prospect of a deficit this year, ending next June, of $2,000,000,000 and the deficit last year of close to $3,000,000,000.

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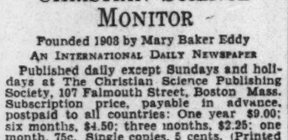

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

How National Purse Sags

LEGISLATIVE HELP NEEDED TO ENACT HOOVER BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1934: JULY 1, 1933-JUNE 30, 1934

Estimated deficit for 1934 unless Congress takes action*.....	$1,644,600,000
Hoover "4-Point Plan" for meeting prospective deficit:	
1. Postponement of normal debt retirement	$534,000,000
2. Estimated additional yield of existing taxes.....	324,800,000
3. Economies†	478,500,000
4. New taxes.....	492,000,000
(a) Gasoline $137,000,000	
(b) Sales (2¼%) 355,000,000	
Total	$1,829,300,000
Deficit (without congressional action)	1,644,600,000
Surplus‡—under Hoover proposals....	$184,700,000

*Deficit estimate published in Hoover budget message Dec. 7, based on supposition 1934 deficit would equal 1933 deficit. However, new estimate for 1933 deficit places it at $3,000,000,000 instead of $1,644,600,000. Deficit will be $330,000,000 higher if war debts are not paid.

†Economies include $55,000,000 pay cut for federal workers; $100,000,000 reduction for veterans below 1933 estimates ($130,000,000 below original 1934 estimates); $170,000,000 cut in federal highway aid, and large cuts in construction work, army, navy and other appropriations.

‡Surplus. Part of this hypothetical "surplus" would go to meet cost of eliminating various low-yield nuisance taxes.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC dance music.
5:30 NBC, "Musical Moments."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio period.
6:15 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 NBC, Talk, Dean Archer.
6:45 Dutch Band.
7:00 "The Mointor Views the News."
7:15 NBC, Talk, Merle Thorpe.
7:30 Rodney Mar, tenor.
7:45 "Barn Dance."
8:15 NBC, Pickens Sisters, female trio.
8:30 NBC, "Road to Romany."
9:00 NBC, "Land Where the Good Songs Go."
10:00 NBC, Salon Singers.
10:30 NBC, Sojourners' Annual Banquet.
11:15 Republican news flashes.
11:30 NBC, Night Song organ; trio.
12:00 NBC, Paul Witeman's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Harlem Fantasy.
5:30 Craigavad, Irish tenor.
5:45 NBC, "Seckatary Hawkins."
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 NBC, El Tango Romantico.
7:00 Dramatization.
7:15 NBC, "Road to Romany."
7:30 NBC, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 American Magazine of the Air.
8:15 NBC, Echoes of the Palisades.
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today.
9:00 NBC, Oldsmobile Program: Gus Van; George Olsen's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Popular soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Alfred Hert, conductor.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Trombone."
6:25 "Real Life Dramas."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Meyer Davis Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:15 CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
10:00 "The Racket Wreckers."
10:15 Light Opera Program.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, "Our Government."
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom."
6:00 CBS, America's Grub Street Speaks.
6:15 CBS popular programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Talk, "National Defense."
7:45 "The Four Kings."
8:00 "The Gossipers.
8:15 "Golden Slipper" marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:00 Local dance music.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, "Philippine Independence," Manuel Roxas.
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen, soprano.
11:00 CBS dance music.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; studio.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Symphony from Radio City, Erno Rapee, conductor.
1:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist, reporter; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 Hawaiian group.
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 National Youth Conference.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Sealed Power Program: Graham McNamee; quartet: orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 "Candlelight Concert."
8:30 Adventuring with Lowell Thomas.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 "Real Life Dramas."
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 NBC, Edna St. Vincent Millay, readings.
10:30 News; studio recital.
11:00 Studio period.
11:15 NBC, Popular recital.
11:30 NBC, Jesse Crawford, organist.
12:00 NBC, Sloess's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Trinity Church service.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Local studio and musical.
2:00 Big Brother Bob Emery.
2:15 Boston RKO program.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May; Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, Squibb Sketch.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 Lecture, Dr. Hadley Cantril.
5:30 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Orchestra.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 Parisian Program.
10:00 NBC, Ohman and Arden; soloist.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Nationaleers' ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinee of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "The Hoosier Editor."
3:00 Yankee Philharmonic Choir.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Jordan Marsh Birthday Program.
5:00 Yankee Salon Ensemble.
5:15 Dance music.
5:45 Studio announcements; news.
6:00 Coward Hour: soloists; organ; poet.
6:30 Popular musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
7:15 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 Principals from Boston show.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Scott Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Program by Frank Ryan.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc- 213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:30 p. m.—Polish program.
1:00 CBS, Thirty Minute Men.
1:30 CBS, Church of the Air.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Blue Davidson's Cavaliers.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Olin Downes.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch, with De Wolf Hopper.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, "Tales of the Foreign Legion."
9:00 Harlequin String Ensemble.
9:15 Vocal trio.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Jack Benny; soloist; Ted Weem's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Bank Stockholders Held Assessible

Stockholders of the Industrial Bank & Trust Company, who contributed 70 per cent of the par value of their stock when a demand was made upon them in 1924, are still liable for a 100 per cent assessment levied after the closing of the bank in 1931, the Massachusetts State Supreme Court decided in a decision handed down yesterday.

It has been claimed by the stockholders that they should not be assessed more than 30 per cent at the bank's closing. The court, however, said that the 70 per cent already paid on account of the shares of stock to restore impaired capital is no defense to the present proceedings to collect 100 per cent on shares under sections 24 and 25 regulating trust companies.

The sections point out that a bank in operation was designed to hold out to the public as security for depositors not only the capital, but also the unimpaired liability of stockholders to the amount of their stock at par, so far as necessary to pay its debts in liquidation.

Travel Talk

A Girdle Round the Earth

Mr. Burton Holmes celebrated his fortieth season of travel lecturing (thirty-fifth in Boston) at Symphony Hall last evening with an illustrated travelogue, "Around the World in Two Hours," which proved to be a euphemism for a considerably longer session. The world is a little larger than that, to compass, even by pictures.

One thing a Burton Holmes audience may be sure of, and that is that Mr. Holmes was very much there and having continuously the time of his life. He spoke of the travelogue as old-fashioned. It is. But he manages to communicate much of his own tireless zest in discovering the strange ways of the rest of the world, and is alert enough to have packed much of his experience already into the more compact and present-dayish form of the briefer talkie travelogue which will no doubt supersede the full-evening lecture in time.

The result of last evening's rather breathless girdling of the earth was a motley of impressions. It is a little confusing to rush from New York to the West Coast, dash through Hawaii, and stop in Japan long enough to straighten one's hat and find regretfully that these "interesting little people" are going modern like the rest of us. Mr. Holmes is bent on entertaining, so he gave no more than a passing nod to Shanghai, with one unforgettable colored picture of a sad little family and a few scenes of devastation. He referred to the "recent unpleasantness." Ah, Mr. Holmes, wasn't it more than "unpleasantness?" A fuller import of the travelogue is to arouse compassion and understanding. It was less than amusing also to observe the Oriental habit of making men and women, even children, into beasts of burden. Let us hope time—perhaps another 40 years—will change all that.

The rest of the journey proceeded giddily from Manila to Manhattan, by one-night stands at all sorts of ports and places. Next week the audience may look forward to a serener evening, spent entirely in that Bali, which is so insistently press-agented as "The Isle of Paradise."

M. L.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 p. m.—"Modern American Biographies," Prof. Robert E. Rogers.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guide: "Trelawney of the Wells."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Cylvia Sapira, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Field and Forest Club: Reception and dance in honor of new officers, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"Land of Smiles," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Le Bal," film. At 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop; Church Edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, 3:30.

Boston Public Library: Talk on "The Boston Giggle," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T., 3:30. Illustrated lecture, "Some of the Wonders of the Gaspé Peninsula," by Dr. De Witt G Wilcox, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Marycliff Academy: Alumnæ Association meeting, Arlington, 3.

Field and Forest Club: Rambler meeting, music and speaking program, home of Mr. and Mrs. Grossman, 70 Rockview Street, Jamaica Plain, 4.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Illustrated lecture, "Glimpses of Holland," by Miss Madeline Sawyer, Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3.

Community Church: Address, "Technocracy as a Socialist Views It," by Mr. Norman Thomas, preceded by musical program, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Old South Forum: Discussion of "My Program for the Times," by Mr. Norman Thomas and Prof. J. Anton de Haas, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Musicale, "Songs and Legends of the Hebrides," by Mrs. Silas Davis, 4. Open to all young people. Banquet for business girls of Greater Boston, 6.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. George Flor, pianist, Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Sonata, B flat minor, Opus 35.....Chopin
Grave: doppio movimento; Scherso; Marche funèbre; Presto
Waltz, F minor.....Debussy
Reflets dans l'eau.....Debussy
Danse .....Granados
Impromptu, C sharp minor.....Chopin
Waltz, C sharp minor.....Chopin
Etude, G flat.....Chopin
Ballade, A flat.....Chopin

Ford Hall Folks: Meeting, speaking and discussion program, Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, Ashburton Place, 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Ministers' Meeting: Address, "Rethinking Missions With American Board," by the Rev. Dr. Alden Hyde Clarke, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

Boston Council of Girl Scouts: Musical program by Mr. Bernard Zighera, harpist of Boston Symphony, and Mrs. Frederick J. Bradlee Jr., soprano, Junior League headquarters, Zero Marlborough Street, 3.

New England Women's Club: Talk, "The Awakening China," by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Brookline Woman's Club: Meeting, address, "Cost of Leadership," by Mr. Cameron Beck, clubhouse, 2:30.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Annual luncheon meeting, Mr. Paul M. Azur, author, and Miss Amy Woods, speakers, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Boston Universalist Ministers' Meeting: Address, "The Universalist Church in the Next Twenty-five Years," by Prof. Clarence Skinner of Tufts, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:45.

Boston Art Club: Opening day, exhibition of paintings by women artists of New England, corner of Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, afternoon.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Jan. 7, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Don Cossacks Choir.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 8, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Maxim Karolik, tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 8, at Longwood Towers, a concert by Edward Dwyer, baritone; Frederick Lamb, pianist, and Edward Bitteliffe, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Louise Bernhardt, contralto.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 11, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Dusolina Giannini, soprano.

Thursday evening, Jan. 12, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conducting.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conducting.

Friday evening, Jan. 13, at the Fogg Art Museum, a concert by the Stradivarious Quartet.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Myra Hess, pianist.

Saturday evening, Jan. 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conducting.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 15, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John McCormack, tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 15, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday evening, Jan. 16, at the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Roth String Quartet.

Thursday evening, Jan. 19, at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 20, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Albert Stoessel, guest conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 21, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Albert Stoessel, guest conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: German and Netherlands Engravings of the 15th century; Etchings by Whistler; Prints by D. Y. Cameron and Hollar, also paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Special exhibition of museum collection of ancient Peruvian textiles.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Examples of early American sailor "Scrimshaw" art.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Watercolor portrait sketches by Mrs. Nathaniel Franklin Emmons.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Group show by member of the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Through Jan. 12.

Schervee Studio, 985 Boylston Street—General print show.

Copley Society, 202 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits and landscapes in oils by Albert L. Leake. Landscapes by Mary Amory Greene. Through Jan. 13.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sally Cross Bill. Through Jan. 14.

Doll and Richards Gallery, 138 Newbury Street—Drawings and lithographs by Janice Thompson. Through Jan. 14.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Jan. 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Water colors by Prescott M. Jones. Through Jan. 14.

For further exhibitions see Tuesday's Monitor.

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NEW REO MODELS SHOWN TO PUBLIC

Reo, which took the initiative along aerodynamic lines a few years ago, still lays claims to being a step ahead of the market in advanced streamlining, as its new models go before the public today in dealer showrooms. Further advances in comfort are assured by the introduction of new heat-treated alloy steel spring shackles and a new anti-shimmy, anti-backlash device. Prices start at $995, the lowest priced Reo since the days of the old four-cylinder, dealers declare.

Mechanical features designed to add to the proverbial wearing qualities of the Reo have been instituted in the 1933 models. Pistons, for instance, are made of a form of aluminum alloy said to be used only by one other manufacturer, who sells cars at twice the price of the Reo. An improved piling system is also stressed by dealers. Outwardly, the cars are not radically changed from last year's models, the most noticeable feature being a steeper incline to the radiator shell.

BOSTON AUTOMOBILE SHOW IS ANNOUNCED

The Boston Automobile Show will be held at the Mechanics Building Jan. 21 to 28, Mr. Chester I. Campbell, secretary of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association and manager of the show, announces. The Boston exhibition enjoys the reputation of being one of the most ornate and beautifully decorated shows of its kind in the world.

Every make of car to be shown offers changes and improvements, some in appearance and others in what lies under the hood or in the chassis, Mr. Campbell reports. Changed appearances will be due mainly to the further development of the streamline tendencies that have been increasing in popularity. The used car salon, which was an innovation at last year's show, will be staged again in the basement.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and much colder tonight and Sunday; fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight about 20.

Maine: Fair and much colder in southwest and probably light rain, changing to snow flurries and much colder in east and north portions, with cold wave in north portion tonight; Sunday fair and much colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and much colder in south and probably snow flurries with cold wave in north portion tonight; Sunday fair and much colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and much colder tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southwest shifting to west winds, probably of gale force at times this afternoon and tonight; diminishing Sunday, and generally fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	48	48	Montreal ...	38	40
Bismarck ...	12	40	Nantucket ...	46	46
Boston	47	50	New Orleans.	54	68
Buffalo	44	48	New York ...	48	48
Calgary	12	28	Norfolk, Va..	48	62
Charleston ..	54	66	North Platte.	22	52
Chicago	38	48	Philadelphia.	46	54
Cincinnati ...	48	56	Phoenix, Ariz.	36	70
Denver	32	56	Pittsburgh ...	52	54
Eastport, Me.	42	42	Portland, Me.	42	44
Hatteras	60	62	Raleigh	46	62
Honolulu, T.H.	...	78	St. Louis ...	44	60
7 p. m. Jan. 6	72	..	St. Paul	18	44
Helena, Mont.	34	38	Salt Lake City	22	40
Huron, S. D..	30	48	San Francisco	42	52
Jacksonville .	54	68	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	44
Kansas City.	38	58	Seattle	48	48
Key West ...	72	78	Tampa	64	78
Los Angeles .	60	72	Washington .	50	60
Memphis	54	64	Wichita, Kan.	32	58
Miami, Fla...	74	78	Williston, N.D.	4	38

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 7.
B—Maximum Jan. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:30 p. m., Sunday 8:32 a. m.
Height of tides 7.3 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5 p. m.

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MIAMI, FLA.

NEW MOTORCARS SHOW ECONOMY AND STYLE TREND

Many Changes Noted as National Display Opens in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—The thirty-third National Automobile Show opened today with a display of newest developments in the automotive world and examples of fine body building that covers four floors of the huge Grand Central Palace. The show will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. until Jan. 14, when it will move to Chicago, to open in the Coliseum on Jan. 28 and continue there until Feb. 4.

The 1933 model motorcar features safety, economy, comfort, convenience and style. More cars are streamlined than ever before. A large number of the new models have power or vacuum booster brakes and automatic clutches. Among those offering power breaks as standard equipment are the Auburn "12," the Cadillac "8," the Chrysler, the Dodge, the Hudson, the La Salle, the Lincoln, the Marmon, the Packard, the Studebaker and the Willys-Overland.

Automatic clutches as standard equipment are offered by Buick, Cadillac, Chrysler, Chevrolet, De Soto, Dodge, Essex, Hudson, Hupmobile, La Salle, Oldsmobile, Packard, Plymouth and Pontiac. These are the most striking of the new features for 1933. There are, however, many examples of advance in design and construction.

The new cars mark a distinct trend toward economical operation. The motorcar buyer this year will get more for his money than ever before, both in looks, performance, gas saving and refinements. Indeed, the show proves that automobile designing and building in the United States has become an outstanding art, and that the 1933 motorcar represents a higher development of engineering and fine workmanship than has ever before been put into any transport vehicle. Today, the lowest priced automobile will compare favorably in all these things with the highest priced car of a few years ago, while the most expensive makes embody the finest in design, construction and finish the world has seen.

Bodies this year reveal humorous innovations. The car lines are accentuated by wider and longer bodies, hung lower. In many cars the wheelbase has been lengthened. These bodies are designed for greater speed on the aerodynamic idea of stream-lining that permits the air to flow smoothly over the entire surface of the car, decreasing wind resistance. The development of the stream-lined body has not, however, resulted in any sameness of design. On the contrary, there is a wide variety of beautiful and pleasing forms in the various price classes.

A distinctive feature of the new showing is wider front and rear compartments. This affords more comfortable riding. Arrangements for arranging seat cushions and backs are among the refinements contributing to driver and passenger comfort.

Driver seat control of the rear curtain to eliminate the glare of headlights on a following car at night makes its début at this show.

Several manufacturers feature better ventilation of the body of the car. In one, the dual cowl ventilators may be fully operated in rain or snowstorm, the water being trapped in a tank with a baffle and led through a special tube outside the car.

Black leads blue in the color of the cars, although blue was the more popular finish last season. Many of the 1933 offerings, however, are in more sporty, cheerful tones, among which are yellowish greens, brown, tan, gray and maroon.

The accessories division of the exhibit features many things which motorists desire.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISS VIOLET HEMING
in "There's Always Juliet."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Two theatrical attractions close tonight, four open Monday evening. "The Land of Smiles" departs from the Shubert, "The Last Judgment" from the Hollis.

"There's Always Juliet," the John Van Druten comedy, begins Monday, the second subscription series of the American Theater Society, at the Plymouth. "Counsellor-at-Law," by Elmer Rice, will be the bill at the Shubert.

Two musical plays open Monday: George White's "Melody," at the Boston Opera House, and "Pardon My English," the new Gershwin piece, at the Colonial.

"Le Bal," French film at the Fine Arts, will be succeeded Monday by Ufa's "Der Grosse Tenor," with Emil Jannings. Preceding the 9 p. m. showing of this German film Monday, there will be a half-hour program by Miss Portia di Giorgio, operatic soprano.

NASH INTRODUCES SEVERAL NEW MODELS

Three straight eights, a low-priced standard eight, and a new big six were the lines introduced to the public by the Nash Motorcar Company. A "smart" new grouping of driving controls is being stressed by dealers for all models. Prices range from $695 f. o. b. factory for the six sedan to $2055 for the Ambassador Eight limousine.

Concentrating on improved comfort and convenience for the driver, Nash has located the starting button and free wheeling lever on the steering post bracket and has added a foot-operated light dimmer. Other features linked with the new models are an improved X-dual frame, greater ease in brake control and new automatic and thermostatically controlled shock absorbers.

ACTRESS RESUMES WORK

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 7 (AP)—Marlene Dietrich will go to work, the Paramount Studios announced Jan. 4, and the studios will drop the $182,850 damage suit filed against the German-born actress last Monday in the federal court at Los Angeles. It was said she reached the decision in a conference with studio officials and attorneys.

HOUSE REQUESTS FULL REPORT ON LOANS OF R. F. C.

Resolution Calls for List During the First Five Months of Operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was today faced with the virtual alternative of choosing between a congressional investigation and removing the veil of secrecy from its loans during the first five months of its operations.

The House has requested a full and complete report of all its loans during the period before publicity of its transactions was made mandatory by Congress.

Because most of the big loans made by the corporation to railroads and banks, including the now famous loan to the Dawes bank in Chicago, were authorized during this period and have been kept secret ever since, Congress has grown increasingly curious.

It culminated yesterday in the passage by the House of a resolution merely requesting the corporation to make public the figures. The board may decline if it chooses. But if it does the result is considered almost certain to be a congressional investigation.

The resolution was adopted by a strict party vote of 76 to 63. Only one member on the Republican side, Representative Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, voted with the Democrats, and Mr. McFadden is no longer considered a Republican by his own partisans, since his motion to impeach President Hoover.

Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska recently discussed the advisability of a congressional inquiry into the operations of the corporation, as have several other members of both House and Senate. The investigation has not been actually proposed, but refusal of the corporation to accede to the request of the House is just the sort of thing which usually annoys the legislature and in the opinion of many would certainly provoke the investigation.

Representative Edgar Howard (D.) of Nebraska, who introduced the resolution, said there were "some who want an investigation

YOUNG PLEADS FOR GENEROSITY IN BOSTON DRIVE

Campaign for Relief Fund of $5,000,000 to Get Under Way Jan. 16

Having failed amid abundance to keep the economic machine in its stride, nations must face about and meet present problems with "generosity in mind, generosity in heart and generosity in pocketbook," Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, declared last night.

Speaking before more than 1000 prominent citizens of Boston at the Emergency Relief Committee in its drive for $5,000,000 starting Jan. 16, he exhorted democracy to meet its most crucial test.

"You cannot," he said, "throw tea overboard in 1775 and fail to raise $5,000,000 now." Thus he addressed Boston, the city he had left exactly 20 years ago to become an international figure.

Mr. Young sounded a constructive warning that the present social system is possibly in danger, a danger tempered by efficient action from the national financial organization which "has survived withdrawals from abroad and hoarding at home."

Not Met the Test

"Our political organization has not yet met the test," he said. "Broadly speaking, it has not yet balanced its budgets. Whether a great democracy can discipline itself adequately and in time to preserve its solvency and to save its own liberties remains yet to be seen."

In the meantime social agencies face, he said, immediate and practical tasks of preserving the nation's schools, churches and hospitals and relieving distress through the presenting of a united front of citizens willing to make real sacrifices. The risk of failure is, he warned, too great.

"Heartbroken, bewildered, recriminating, people stand amid plenty, after the rapid kaleidoscope of events that followed the World War, and accuse others for the unexplainable catastrophe that has come to pass," he said.

"This is all the more true," he continued, "because we suffer in abundance. If by act of God there were not wheat, enough to feed us, not cotton and wool enough to clothe us, or if some great earthquake had destroyed our mills and factories so that they could not fabricate those raw materials for our use, then indeed, we could go ahead with our programs of relief and reconstruction with that stimulated courage and incentive which always arises in the face of great natural disasters.

Cannot Indict World

"That is not our case now. God has been kind, but we have failed. We are so anxious to place the blame, I sometimes think that if one-tenth the intensity were devoted to relief now and to constructive action for the future, we would quickly recover. We cannot indict a world."

The world cries for "an economic messiah," Mrs. August Belmont, head of the women's division of the New York City Relief Campaign for the last three years, declared. She then quoted the golden rule, and asked what greater guide for conduct, economic or otherwise, can be evolved. She stressed the specific human incidents that stir, she said, the emotions and inspire generosity more than learned polemics.

After three years of distress the people have, she said, a greater appreciation of the need for relief than previously, and she predicted success, of which the meeting was, she said, an omen.

Mayor James M. Curley lauded the work of private relief agencies, stressing their important rôle in supplementing municipal relief.

Mr. Robert F. Herrick, general chairman of the campaign, explained the coördinating design of the drive that purports to gather funds for 115 social agencies without duplication of effort. Not more than 1½ per cent of the fund will go for administering the drive, he asserted, a sum contrasted with 50 per cent in some instances of uncoördinated solicitation.

Higher Income Tax Project Is Opposed

(Continued from Page 1)

was, from a political view, the event has tended to lower the prestige of the incoming Administration, though opinion is reserved to see what alternative proposal of a financial nature may be forthcoming.

Treasury officials here were inclined to find merit in the proposal to broaden the income tax base, but made no comment on its political expediency. They pointed out, however, that if adopted it would rest the weight of balancing the budget more heavily than ever on the income tax, which has already shown itself particularly unreliable in times of emergency.

The proposal that came from the Roosevelt conference would reduce the exemption for married taxpayers from $2500 to $2000, and would increase the normal income tax rates from 4 and 8 per cent to 6 and 12 per cent. The proposal left many Democratic members here angry and silent, or expressing the view that they would prefer a moderate sales tax.

In considering the budget situation, Democratic leaders used the Treasury figure of an estimated deficit of $492,000,000. It is no secret here that such a figure greatly minimizes the prospect of the deficit, and that the Democratic leaders could better have taken a sum twice as large.

The New York conference was highly significant for some of the matters which were not taken up. According to returned Democratic leaders the subject of the $1,000,000,000 now annually spent for veterans' service was not discussed. It is noted also that the proposal to cut appropriation bills by $100,000,000, which is another part of the program, is in sharp contrast to the Democratic campaign pledge to reduce federal appropriations by a full 25 per cent —an amount which would be about a billion dollars.

The result of the conference gives the Republicans some satisfaction in seeing their opponents struggling with problems that have proved irksome to Mr. Hoover. There may be some revival of the sales tax proposal, but the more likely sequel is the grant of wide authority to the incoming President to suspend appropriations by Executive order during the course of his first year; and to consolidate bureaus and departments as he sees fit. The signs are that Democratic leaders are willing to "pass the buck" to the President, and Mr. Roosevelt is represented as willing to take this authority.

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Opinion in New York Over Increasing Income Tax Is Widely Divided

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Opinion here is widely divided on the proposal by Democratic leaders in Congress in conference with President-Elect Roosevelt this week to raise the income tax rate and lower the exemptions to yield from $130,000,000 to $150,000,000 toward balancing the federal budget.

Among workers in the lower salary brackets, opposition to the proposal was general where inquiry was made; among business men, bankers and tax experts, a favorable view was the rule. In all quarters it was recognized that, if the proposals became effective, the American people would face the highest income tax rate in their history.

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, ranking member of the Finance Committee and one of the Roosevelt conferees, was said to be the author of the scheme.

"White collar" workers who discussed the proposal with a Monitor correspondent here today were not inclined to see the matter in quite the same light as the Senator from Mississippi. In business and financial circles, on the other hand, the only disagreement with the tax proposal placed before Mr. Roosevelt was that it did not cut deeply enough into the exemptions.

The "Forgotten Man"

Among the salaried men the consensus was that if this was the "new deal" the citizen was told he was due to get from a Democratic Administration, "it looks like the 'forgotten man' class is limited to the unemployed."

"Those of us who have had salary cuts will find an added burden if the income tax rise is carried through," said one worker interviewed. "Nearly all of us have had pay cuts, and despite all that has been said about the reduced cost of living, our income today has shrunk in pretty equal proportion. The cost of food and clothing has come down, but the rent bill, the price of insurance and some other necessary family budget items are just about where they were during the peak of prosperity."

Mr. Samuel Reyburn, president of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation, holds that one of the greatest contributions to prosperity would be the courageous and fair balancing of federal, state and municipal budgets. Income tax legislation has been "a piece of pernicious class legislation," he said, declaring that "efforts which fail to balance the budget or efforts to balance it by unjust burdens on certain classes of citizens, tend to increase the fear and distrust which are the greatest obstacles to improved economic conditions.

"Exemptions should be no higher than $500 for persons without dependents and $1000 for those with dependents," he continued. "The increase of 50 per cent in the normal tax rate might be justified if the base of the tax were broadened. I believe that, if the majority of our citizens with these lower incomes had confidence that their payments were used efficiently and governmental affairs administered economically, they would be willing to bear their share of the tax burden.

Essential Step

Mr. A. E. Holcomb, an organizer of the National Tax Association, held that an increase in the income tax rate and a lowering of the exemptions was, with other fiscal measures, an essential step toward a balanced budget.

In quarters close to Mr. Roosevelt the consensus was that the income tax rise proposal would not fail of popular support since, it was held, it "cuts both ways," and, while exemptions are lowered, at the same time the normal tax rate is increased in proportion with income.

Senator Harrison, who stayed over here during Friday for further talk with the President-Elect on the new tax measure, said he would call a meeting of the minority members of the Senate Finance Committee upon his return to Washington and confer with the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee in an effort to combine on a common plan.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Florence Vincent, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. S. E. Merritt, Needham, Mass.
Mrs. R. H. Merritt, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Nellie G. Root, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel Fisher, Philadelphia, Penna.
E. L. Pierce, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice E. Way, Springfield, Mass.

He Can Spend Days Roaring Over Rails

Left—The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World. Right—Ewing Galloway

THE REV. JAMES H. DEAN AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ENGINES

DAVIS WINNER OF SPEED RACE AT MIAMI MEET

Georgia Flier Goes Over the 10-Mile Course at 155.22 Miles an Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 7—Making an average speed of 155.22 miles an hour, Douglas Davis of Atlanta, Ga., won yesterday's 10-mile speed event at the All-American Air Meet here. Arthur Davis of Orlando was second in a Waco plane, with an average speed of 144.36 miles an hour. Alton B. Sherman of Hyannis, Mass., was third.

Sherman won the Curtiss trophy when he flashed his cabin Cessna plane around the 15-mile course at 133.96 miles an hour. Arthur Carnahan of Bloomington, Ill., came in second at 124.78 miles an hour.

Thirty-six army pursuit planes thrilled the crowd with their intricate maneuvers as did the navy flyers in their exhibition.

Applause rang above the roar of the motors when a man jumped from a plane 8000 feet above the stand. Marking his descent with a trail of flour the jumper waited until only 2000 feet from the ground before pulling the rip cord of his parachute.

Tactical maneuvers of a squadron of Keystone bombing planes were directed by two-way radio telephone by the commanding officer who sat in the City of Miami, the Boeing bomber christened here Thursday.

W. H. Rausch, of White Plains, N. Y., sent his tiny Gee Bee about the 15-mile course at an average speed of 130.10 miles per hour to win first prize in the event for open cockpit planes with 450 cubic inch engine rating. Arthur Davis of Orlando was second.

W. H. C. Seward, of Arcadia, again won the dead stick landing contest, placing his plane within five feet of the mark.

The Daytona Beach to Miami aerial derby race, sponsored by Mr. Henry L. Doherty was won late Thursday when J. Heron Crossman of Wilmington, N. C., arrived after covering the 238 miles in two hours and 14 minutes. Raoul Cote, Kankakee, Ill., was second in two hours, 20 minutes. Edgar Woodhams, Manhassett, N. J., was third.

The spectators saw one of the most remarkable demonstrations of quick thinking and quick acting yesterday ever given in the air, so experienced aviators said.

Lieut. Glen M. Britt of Roseburg, Ore., one of Captain Sanderson's marine fliers, lost control of his ship when six fliers were thrilling the crowd with an exhibition of stunt formation flying. The plane plunged to the ground but Lieutenant Britt "bailed out" with his parachute when only 150 feet from the ground and escaped unharmed.

Marine Planes at Havana

HAVANA, Jan. 7 (AP)—Five marine corps airplanes, on the way home from Nicaragua, landed here today. They planned to proceed to Miami this afternoon.

CHILDREN TO VIEW ALASKAN WILD LIFE

A crumbling glacier, charging grizzlies, curious brown bears and playful whales will be portrayed in a benefit motion picture on "Alaskan Wild Life and the Kodiak Bear," to be shown by Mr. William L. Finley for the Children's Museum of Boston. A lecture by Mr. Finley will accompany the motion picture.

The "movie talk" will be given at the Mary E. Curley School, Jamaica Plain, at 10:30 on Saturday, Jan. 14, and the proceeds will be used to carry on the educational work at the museum. Mr. Finley on his trip north photographed many strange birds.

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Ohio Locomotive Enthusiast Has 15,000 Pictures of Hobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Ever since the Rev. James H. Dean, pastor of the Brooklyn United Presbyterian Church, watched Pennsylvania Railroad trains thunder past his house every day when he was a little boy in Xenia, Ohio, locomotives have held a strong fascination for him.

Nothing particularly remarkable about that, is there? Who has not felt a thrill at sight of a giant snorting "iron horse" galloping with rhythmic clackety-clack over the narrow bands of steel rails?

But the Rev. Mr. Dean turned his admiration into a hobby. He began back in 1908. And any thought that this is a hobby that would not last is promptly dispelled by a glance at his big filing cabinet which, he says, contains between 15,000 and 18,000 locomotive pictures. All are as carefully arranged as a botanist might classify floral specimens. The Rev. Mr. Dean took most of them himself. Others he acquired through trades with other collectors.

There are about 200 "seriously inclined men" who have been taking locomotive pictures for years, he says. They are organized into the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society. He has corresponded and traded pictures with some of the members for years and never met them. A few have visited him here, or he has gone to see them and their collections.

Almost all the members of the society follow professions other than railroading, though it includes one railroad president. The collections have practically no monetary value, the pastor says, but they are lots of fun. All the collectors fail to find much interest in the electric locomotive, the Rev. Mr. Dean said. They feel it is not as picturesque or as romantic as the steam locomotive belching smoke and fire.

And the motor bus and airplane? Oh, well, locomotive fans just can't help being "agin" anything which threatens seriously to cut in on the railroads.

Prices, Not Machine, Blamed for Slump

(Continued from Page 1)

change, and Prof. Stuart Meech of the school of business explained how the present price system acts as a check on overmechanization.

Prof. Gideonse said that 10 years from now people will not even remember what technocracy is.

"The technocrats talk a great deal about the breakdown of the price system," he said. "In so far as they are talking about the effects of our unstable money, they are pointing to a deficiency to which many economists have drawn attention. But when they propose to substitute energy determinants for our present money, they are not necessarily suggesting an improvement. Mr. Howard Scott is quoted as saying, 'a dollar may be worth in buying power so much today and more or less tomorrow, but a unit of work is the same in 1900, 1929, 1933 or the year 2000.' But is a unit of work worth the same constantly?

"Our present dollar certainly varies in purchasing power, but the cost of producing energy varies also, and the very rapidity of technological change, of which the technocrats make so much in their gloomy prophecies, would make their energy determinants unstable as a medium of exchange. All the technocrats would succeed in doing would be to substitute an untried stable money for a tried unstable money."

Issuance of corporation securities with maturities that far exceed the life expectancy of the actual improvement financed with the new capital is one point raised by the technocrats which is worthy of consideration, Professor Gideonse said.

Professor Meech pointed out that the present price system, despite its faults, tends to maintain a balance between machines and men in industry.

"The technocrats claim that the obsolescence of machinery is extremely rapid, involving a recapture of the cost of machinery within little more than a year," he said. "This obsolescence really means that the machine cost of production compares less and less favorably with the labor cost of production."

School Income Hinged On Buying Power

(Continued from Page 1)

against shortening of school terms as economy measures. The delegates agreed that school laws should have priority in the legislative field; that school districts too small to support an adequate educational system should be reorganized along efficient and economic lines, and that there should be no reduction in opportunities for higher learning.

In view of the increasing social responsibilities of the schools at this period, it was recommended that special attention be given to the school as a social service agency and that special solicitude be given to under-privileged groups, such as the Negro.

Education Put First

"Educational service should be accorded a high degree of priority in determining the services to be supported by states during the depression," according to a resolution adopted by the conference. In addition it agreed upon seven policies to be recommended to the states for greated efficiency in school administration and for effective control of school expenditures in this period when educators are being forced to meet increased enrollments with slashed budgets.

The recommendations were as follows:

1. That waste now incurred by political appointees and by political corruption in the school systems be eliminated.
2. That local school districts be reorganized and consolidated on a more efficient basis.
3. That there be more centralized administration and superintendence.
4. That nonpolitical professional boards of administration be established to see that educational policies of the states are carried out and adequate educational facilities assured.
5. That all local communities have adequate financial support for their schools, irrespective of their financial condition.
6. That Congress be urged to provide federal assistance in granting emergency loans for a limited period to such states making adequate showing of their inability to maintain a reasonable standard of support for public education.
7. That there be immediate reformation of all systems of taxation, local, state and national, to provide more flexible revenue.

The conference expressed its appreciation for the services President Calvin Coolidge gave to education during his public life.

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CRUISES TO TROPICS PROVING ATTRACTIVE

The lure of the tropics is once again attracting hundreds of tourists to the West Indies, Central and South America, according to the United Fruit Company, which is celebrating its thirtieth year of tropical winter cruises to the Spanish Main. During these years the company has steadily expanded its "Great White Fleet" of cruise liners until today it operates one of the biggest privately owned fleets in the world and maintains sailings throughout the year from the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts to the Caribbean.

The fleet was augmented recently by the addition of six new sister ships, the last one of which, the Peten, will enter the service in March. A wide range of low expense cruises has been developed to fit the time and purse of everyone and they range from periods of 10 days up to nearly three weeks. A number of trips are based on the popular "all expense" plan, which means that the unit rate includes all expenses ashore and afloat.

CAPTAIN McCANDLESS TAKES OVER SERVICE

Capt. Byron McCandless, U. S. N., who has been put in charge of the United States Hydrographic Service to succeed Capt. Arthur H. Rice, arrived in Boston today to assume his new duties.

Captain McCandless has been in command of the U. S. S. Raleigh, flagship of the naval destroyers, for two years. He has been in the naval service 32 years and was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1901.

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SIMPLE SERVICE FOR COOLIDGE AS HE WOULD WISH

President Hoover and Dignitaries Attend Rites at Northampton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 7—Funeral services were held here at the Jonathan Edwards Congregational Church today for Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth President of the United States. President and Mrs. Hoover, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, and a company of Cabinet officers and representatives of official and international life were in attendance.

Mrs. Coolidge was accompanied by her son John, with his wife, and Mrs. Coolidge's intimate friend, Mrs. Reuben R. Hills of Northampton.

"Almighty God, who art our refuge and strength, our very present help in time of trouble, grant us Thy light to shine through the shadows of this hour," said the Rev. Albert J. Penner by way of invocation.

Flowers were everywhere, and points of golden light and the thought of the company present was upon a successful life that had blessed its time and native land.

Mrs. Coolidge had selected the hymns. "O Love That Will Not Let Me Go!" And the familiar "Lead Kindly Light." The Psalm was the 46th, which is the ancient reiteration, "God is our refuge and strength." And there followed after it, verses from the 121st Psalm which mean something to New Englanders because they might have been written in New England. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help."

The service was short. Outside, people, friends, neighbors, men and women, who knew that Calvin Coolidge is one of the permanent things in American life, stood quietly in the smoky opal of the gray day. They could not get into the church, but they had come to pay the simple tribute of silent presence to a man in whose career had been bound up a period of progress in the nation's affairs.

Directly after the services, the President and Mrs. Hoover went to call briefly upon Mrs. Coolidge.

Within a half-hour they were aboard the special train which brought them from Washington overnight and which now would take them back.

The Coolidges, and a small party left soon thereafter for the north, where, in the Vermont hills, at Plymouth, Calvin Coolidge will rest.

AIR-RAIL TARIFFS CUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—New joint air-rail traffic representing reductions of approximately 30 per cent over previous rates have gone into effect this week on the lines of the Trunk Line Association and the Southeastern Passenger Association, representing the railroads and the Pan American Airways. The railroads taking part in the joint agreement are the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Florida East Coast and the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, which operate train service along the Atlantic seabord to Florida.

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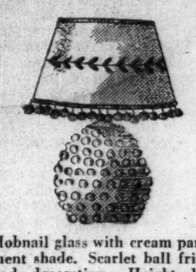
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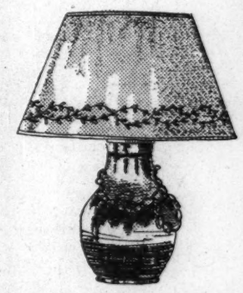
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Music in Germany Today

By ALFRED EINSTEIN

Berlin

CONCERT life in Germany is not what it was. Instead of the enormous number of concerts given n former years in Berlin, only a few important ones are now to be heard. Small recitals are no longer given by worthy mediocrities for the sake of press notices. Provided with sympathetic notices from Berlin it is still possible to fill a provincial hall. But, unfortunately, young musicians are no longer able to stand the expense of a Berlin recital. Neophytes are obliged to resort o the so-called "Introduction-Concerts," which take place before small audiences and are scarcely noticed by the critics.

A number of musicians have organized a series of concerts (the "Reihen-Konzerten") at which the same program is presented for four to six evenings. These concerts come at short intervals, cost little but bring in just as little. Musical evenings, often dedicated to modern music, are given at one or other of the large private houses in the West end, thus becoming semi-public in character. The list of musical societies within the radius of Berlin is endless; performances take place in school and college halls, in churches and in the large cinema houses.

In addition to the financial difficulties of giving a concert and the refusal of the public to be content with anything less than the first-rate, the younger generation is out of sympathy with the present form of concert. There is little doubt that they actually dislike concerts and concert halls, as well as most of the works heard in them. They no longer want to sit before a platform and listen to a virtuoso. They want to make their own music, and quite a different kind of music. They would like to bring back music into their lives, their work and play. They sing, they blow and they fiddle, but they no longer play Chopin nor, sad to say, Schumann, Mozart or Beethoven. Bach is their idol, and they are returning to the choral masters and the instrumental suites of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They make their own musical literature.

It is significant that Paul Hindemith—by far the most talented representative of modern music in Germany—recently organized a day of music for young people through the columns of his paper, the Plöner Musiktag (Plön is a tiny place possessing a state educational institute). There was "Morgen" and "Tafelmusik," with a Cantata in praise of music, and a well-arranged instrumental concert in the evening. Hindemith's concern is that amateur music-making should not waste itself on inferior compositions. But youth prefers to play works of lesser importance rather than attend recitals.

Yet the concert exists, and will exist for a long time. In fact, with the disappearance of small recitals there has been an increase in the number of big orchestral concerts. This winter, however, Berlin has lost one of her orchestras—the Berlin Symphony Orchestra, which was subsidized by the state and conducted in recent years by Ernst Kunwald. For reasons of economy it amalgamated with the Philharmonic Orchestra. This orchestra is now in a position to give as many as six series of concerts. The customary concerts under Wilhelm Furtwängler, with five under Bruno Walter and six under Erich Kleiber. Until recently Kleiber was the conductor of the Staatsoper concerts, but he has now resigned in favor of Otto Klemperer. Four of the Philharmonic concerts are under Heinz Unger, six under Felix M. Gatz, who represents the so-called "Bruckner-Gemeinde," and six under the new Kappellmeister of the "Berlin Rundfunk," Eugen Jochum.

The division of old and new, of standard works and novelties, has disappeared from these concerts. Besides Brahms, Beethoven and Bruckner, Furtwängler has so far always given us at least one first performance. On this occasion he presented us with the clever virtuosity of the ice-cold Fifth Pianoforte Concerto of Serge Prokofieff, with the composer as soloist. Bruno Walter, whose foreign travels as guest-conductor are unfortunately becoming more frequent, was, as in Leipzig, sponsor to Richard Strauss's "Schlagobers" Suite. This is a loose revision of rather ineffective ballet music written in 1924, a work which can hardly evoke admiration for anything but its extremely brilliant orchestral raiment. Kleiber, of all Berlin conductors usually the keenest on novelties, was satisfied with a conventional program, introducing only a rather academic Suite by Albert Roussel.

A new pillar of Berlin musical life is discovered in Eugen Jochum, who not only conducts the important private concerts of the "Rundfunk," but also those of a more public character. Though at present still a rather youthful copy of Wilhelm Furtwängler, he is certainly a highly talented musician. The "Rundfunk" was also responsible for the introduction of Arthur Bliss—so far, the most warmly welcomed of our English guests—with his own compositions, as well as some by Vaughan Williams, Constant Lambert and William Walton. Following Bliss, Stravinsky presented his own violin concerto, with Samuel Dushkin as soloist. Besides a new setting of his "Pergolesi Suite," for violin and piano, he presented us with a new "Duo-concertant" which, in style, is an obvious pendant to the violin concerto.

The most important Italian guest was Bernardino Molinari, the conductor of the Augusteo orchestra in Rome. He achieved his greatest triumph in the "Apprenti-Sorcier" by Dukas. Otherwise there have been only a few foreign guests—Gigli, who sings arias before thousands of people in palaces of sport; the Quartetto di Roma, Belgian Chamber-music Society and Alfred Cortot.

The New English Singers

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

IT GOES back to this: Mr. Cuthbert Kelly of the New English Singers, was, in the early days of his career, a choral conductor. Again, it comes forward to this: Mr. Kelly, as bass in the sextet of vocalists comprising Mmes. Dorothy Silk, Nellie Carson and Joyce Sutton and Messrs. Steuart Wilson and Norman Notley and himself, still remains a choral conductor.

But what chorus, someone asks, does he conduct?

Why, the New English Singers themselves may be regarded as a chorus on a diminished and refined plan. Leastwise, they may be described as a choir, one voice to a part.

Very well; but where does conducting enter into the situation, Mr. Kelly being merely one of a half-dozen persons sitting around a table and singing?

In answer to that, Mr. Kelly, for one matter, drills the group in the studio; trains it as an ensemble to present the works of old-time masters.

That's clear.

For another, he actually directs proceedings upon the platform, indicating to the five there assembled with him what to do from one instant to the next.

But he never stands out front, waving a stick.

So he doesn't. He seems, truly enough, to be devoted to the single task of carrying the bass in the motet, madrigal or whatever the piece at a given time may be. Watch him, though, a little more attentively. There's ever so slight a movement of head and hand perceptible now and then, which guides interpretation as effectually as all the nodding, signaling and time-beating in the world could guide it. His colleagues are men and women of such skill that they do not require the mechanism of a baton to keep them on the right course.

To wander off for a moment in the way we all occasionally do when listening, and to take up a position, if fancy will permit, in Switzerland, on the shore of Lake Geneva—we see a white cloud detach itself from a distant Alp and drift toward us. The nearer it approaches, the smaller it grows. Presently, it descends and alights upon the water, a "Silver Swan." Might it not just as well, by another hazard, fall and splash in the shape of a goose?

Deplorable, let us avow, is too much wisdom, and praiseworthy is a little folly in music; but in order that we may show ourselves as wise as we should be and no more foolish than we ought to be, we must take a little trouble beforehand. By that token, the New English Singers practice much the melodies and harmonies of a sixteenth-century or a seventeenth-century composer, by way of getting them ready for performance in public. They study and rehearse the pages of William Byrd, Thomas Morley and Orlando Gibbons under the teaching—no, under the persuasion, of Mr. Kelly. In the process, they engage, we may believe, in many contradictory undertakings, such as surrendering their preferences while asserting their individuality, and abjuring their pride while holding on to their consciences. At all events, they make sure of their art first, and set it forth in the concert-room afterwards. They sing satisfactorily to themselves, and then they sing to us.

And yet, "singing" means so many different things, we almost need to find another word to tell what it is that Mmes. Silk, Carson and Sutton, sopranos of light, lyric and mezzo type respectively, and Messrs. Wilson, Notley and Kelly, tenor, baritone and bass, really do. For they far surpass the mark of producing beautiful sound and exhibiting fine style. They handle one of those Elizabethan or Jacobean choral songs in a manner to turn it veritably inside out, disclosing its historic essence and revealing its precise thought. A vast amount of social fact which has disappeared from our experience, they bring back to mind, making all the clearer what are the truths that permanently stand. They let in a brilliant light upon an era that under ordinary methods of observation assumes a more or less dark aspect.

For all that, a program of the New English Singers is something else than a bit of quaint entertainment, and is a good deal besides an exhibition of dusty documents. The motets and madrigals, generally speaking, express a brighter outlook and a higher hope than many of the forms of composition of the eighteenth century and the nineteenth to which our ears have grown accustomed. The somber, cynical, melancholy moods that insinuated themselves into music along with the development of chromatic harmony are hardly to be found here.

Will people in our period accept the revival instituted by Mr. Kelly and the original English Singers and continued by him and his present associates? Will Americans, for example, accept the idea and begin making it serve their artistic use?

After 2344 Years

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

LYRIC THEATER — "Another Language," a play by Rose Franken, produced Dec. 2, 1932; Theater Royal, Haymarket—"Iphigenia in Tauris," a tragedy by Euripides, Prof. Gilbert Murray's translation, special morning performance, Dec. 13, 1932, for the English Verse Speaking Association; the choric movements and general production under the management of Elsie Fogerty.

As nearly as one may guess, "Iphigenia in Tauris" has lived 2344 years. When Julius Cæsar crossed over into Britain, this play was already older than "Macbeth" is today. It was written for production in conditions wholly different from those obtaining in the Theater Royal, Haymarket, London; it was intended for an audience whose religious convictions and outlook upon life were quite alien from those of today. To pretend that this production of the play, with Miss Lilian McCarthy in the title rôle, had anything like the effect that its performance must have had in the theater at Athens in the year 412 B. C. would be foolish; to pretend that its effect was not immeasurably greater than that of 99 per cent of the entertainments currently holding the London stage would be equally foolish.

Just now a drama like "Iphigenia" is of special significance in London. It shows that a solution of the cardinal problem of the British theater is possible. It is possible, because "Iphigenia" itself solves it. Forty years ago in London plays were being brilliantly acted by such compelling players as Sir Henry Irving and Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson. In the main, these plays had tolerably exciting and gripping plots. Their only fault was that they were utterly out of touch with the culture and the intellectual and spiritual questions of the day. Since then the drama has changed. An intelligent discussion of any major problem of the age is as likely to be found in the theater today as anywhere else. Unfortunately, even the best examples of this kind of drama too often remain discussion only. They have little characterization, and no story. They give small scope for the most impressive kind of acting. But here is "Iphigenia," which unites the chief virtues of the theater of Irving and the theater of Shaw, proving that a play may be intellectually respectable without being undramatic, and that though it is built on an exciting plot it need not be mentally beneath contempt.

For the plot of "Iphigenia" is good enough to go into a melodrama—into the type of play, that is, which has no other merit but plot to recommend it. But not only had Euripides a story to tell; he had some comments to make on orthodox religion, pretty much as Mr. Shaw has today. In "Iphigenia" he advances the then startling and disturbing theory that the Furies were not supernatural beings avenging Clytemnestra, but only the disordered thoughts of Orestes himself. Over and over, without holding up the swift progress of his story, he suggests ideas and interpretations which must have shocked the orthodox Greeks. We even get the outlook of modern democracy. When Iphigenia first meets Orestes she asks after her friends — all princes, kings, queens or priests. The leader of the chorus, standing by, quietly observes, "We also have friends and kinsmen in Greece, but they are only poor people, so nobody bothers what has happened to them."

Miss Lilian McCarthy took the title rôle magnificently. She dominated the stage, and spoke the splendid lines of her part with passion and grandeur. Mr. J. Clifford Turner as Orestes also spoke his verse finely, wonderfully avoiding any trace of monotony. The chorus, trained by Miss Elsie Fogerty, was as effective as any chorus can be without music. We are aware that this is only tepid praise. It is in the chorus work that a modern theatergoer feels the chief difficulty of Greek plays to lie. It is significant that when members of the chorus spoke individually the effect was often beautiful.

"Another Language," which brings back Miss Edna Best and Mr. Herbert Marshall to the Lyric, is adapted from the American of Mrs. Rose Franken. This is not an obscure joke, but the literal truth. The scenes of this American play have been transposed into an English neighborhood. With singular humor, the adaptor has made the Philistine family who are its subject reside in the area where several of London's chief dramatic critics live—a circumstance that has caused some of them to point out that, though the Hallams may be characteristic of certain districts in London, they are quite out of place in the suburb accorded to them in the play. This trifling misunderstanding has not prevented "Another Language" from being received with extreme cordiality, and there is every likelihood that this delicate study of a daughter-in-law who speaks a different tongue from that of her husband's family, will repeat its New York success.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Elgar Festival

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A FESTIVAL of Sir Edward Elgar's music has been given by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Three Wednesday concerts at Queen's Hall were devoted to the performance of his orchestral and choral works; his chamber music has been played at a concert at Broadcasting House, and the part songs have been heard by radio.

The first program contained the Overture "Cockaigne" conducted by Elgar, the Violin Concerto played by Albert Sammons and the First Symphony, conducted by Sir Landon Ronald. The second concert (Dec. 7) began with the Introduction and Allegro for Solo Quartet and String Orchestra, and the "Enigma" Variations, conducted by Dr. Adrian Boult—performances which no one who heard them is likely to forget. For beauty and freedom of style such as can usually be heard only in fine chamber music, and for the splendor of the climaxes, the playing was magnificent. In the "Enigma" Variations, points emerged which even trained listeners had never detected before—such as the first entry of the woodwind in the Theme or certain details of the oboe part. The only doubtful aspect was the extremely slow tempo chosen for the famous "Nimrod" Variation. On the other hand the quick pace of the Finale more than justified itself and at the close Dr. Boult and the Orchestra were given an ovation. It was, however, surpassed when after the intermission Sir Edward Elgar entered to conduct his Second Symphony. If the performance was not quite on a par for tone with the rest of the orchestral playing that evening, it was none the less nobilmente (to use Elgar's own favorite word) and there was a wonderful rightness about his reading in which everything grew and happened so naturally.

Sibelius's Symphony No. 5, in E flat, formed the main feature of the London Symphony Orchestra's concert at Queen's Hall, Dec. 12. It has now been heard here frequently enough for people to remember its opening horn call, the persistent rustling of the strings like a "curtain" of sound, the lilting rhythms of the Andante, and the glorious tune that the horns weave back and forth across the finale—music intensely northern in its substance and increasingly attractive on each hearing. Sir Hamilton Harty brought off a performance that had a big success with the audience. The terrific chords at the end were thrilling, but judged by the very high standard of orchestral playing now prevalent in London, the string tone was dry in the earlier movements, and the brass rough.

Brahms's C minor Symphony, included in this concert, had probably come off with a minor share of time at rehearsal. One could guess the Introduction and Allegretto as the portions upon which work had been concentrated. The other thing on the program was Respighi's arrangement of Bach's Organ Passacaglia and Fugue—clever of its kind and sometimes sounding more like the organ than the organ sounded like itself in those passages where it was allowed to creep in to augment the texture.

The Royal Academy of Music lately gave a concert at Queen's Hall when its orchestra, conducted by Sir Henry Wood, rendered a most workmanlike account of itself. The tone volume is not in proportion to the unwieldy number of instruments, but the precision is remarkable. Sir Henry took his forces through Elgar's "Enigma" Variations at a speed that would have taxed maturer players.

At Queen's Hall Miss Myra Hess played a Beethoven-Brahms program with intimate artistry and absorption in the music. Her refinement was carried to the point of remoteness.

Franz Wagner, an Austrian artist new to England, made a good début at Wigmore Hall. Technique, taste, judgment—he has them all. A pianist pleasant to hear, as one speedily discovered by his performance of some old French music and in Beethoven's Sonata "Pathétique." Here he exercised real discrimination by treating the sonata in chamber music style, while (by contrast) he let fly with big tone masses and technic in the Brahms-Handel Variations.

Miss Helen McGraw, a young American pianist, said to have studied under Cortot, made a promising first appearance in Grotrian Hall. At Æolian Hall on the same night Miss Jessie King gave a song recital assisted by Messrs. Joseph Slater (flute) and Eric Gritton (pianoforte). She starts with the advantage of a mezzo-soprano voice of big compass, capable of much variety. To this she adds an advancing skill in its use, and a warm musical feeling. True, she has not yet mastered all her technical problems, but she is a genuine singer, not a mere vocalist.

Miss Eve Maxwell-Lyte, also at Æolian Hall, sang folk songs in costume. Her skill is undeniable, but her methods tend to stereotype, perhaps because she makes considerable use of action to illustrate the songs.

Some tender Italian folk songs were included in the recital which the Sisters Amstad and Mme. Alice Ehlers (harpsichord) gave at the Society of Women Musicians, but in the main the music was of the eighteenth century—a genre in which these ladies are specialists.

M. M. S.

The Kaleidoscope

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

AT THE Booth Theater is being presented an English version of the German play which was used as a basis for the German film, "Mädchen in Uniform." Mr. Frank Gregory came from London to stage the play after the manner in which it is being done in England. This production was recently reviewed in London theater correspondence to this paper. Like the film, the play offers a tragic picture of the results of the application of military discipline in the management of a girls' school in Prussia. Miss Florence Williams plays touchingly the part of the motherless Manuela, who turns gratefully toward Fräulein von Bernburg as the one adult expression of tenderness and understanding in the stern school. The play ends fatally for Manuela, whereas in the film she is saved by her fellow pupils. Miss Rose Hobart, as the sympathetic teacher, acts with fluency and color. Other parts are taken by Miss Roberta Beatty, Miss Charlotte Walker, Miss May Ediss and Miss Jessamine Newcomb.

"Silver Dollar"

Mr. Edward G. Robinson appears as a boom-days Colorado pioneer in "Silver Dollar," a film story of the rise to millions of a storekeeper who grub-staked silver prospectors, rose to be Mayor of Leadville, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, a Senator in Washington on short-term appointment, then fell into poverty when the gold standard was established during the Cleveland Administration. Yates Martin, a thinly disguised attempt to portray an historical figure, is pictured as an incredibly naïve person who believes his "luck" will last, who falls victim to the wiles of an adventuress, and in order to marry her divorces the wife who helped him upward. The only admirable trait about Yates is his willingness to give his wealth away for public enjoyment, always making sure of receiving due laudations to please his vanity. Miss Aline MacMahon gives meaning to her scenes as the first wife, but Miss Bebe Daniels seems miscast as her successor. On the production side the picture has pageantry and a sufficient air of historical detail. Much stressed is an offensive scene, showing Yates conducting a session of the State Senate in a hotel bar.

"Prosperity"

That Miss Marie Dressler is able to put over some simple humorous and pathetic moments in the midst of the farrago of gags with which "Prosperity" is decked is proof of her individual qualities. As fast as she builds up a real effect it is swatted away by a slap-stick blackout. Proof, too, that a serious underlying idea—that the integrity of the banking family of Warrens must be maintained—can triumph over an artificially comic treatment is contained in one's general memory of the entertainment as something that was worth doing. Miss Polly Moran, as usual, takes the heated end of all the hot pokers that are passed round.

Letters written by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw to his biographer, Dr. Archibald Henderson, during the past 28 years, are to be sold at auction on the afternoon of Jan. 16 at the American-Anderson Galleries in New York. One of these letters, 54 pages long, is a brief autobiography, written for Dr. Henderson's guidance. The collection contains proofs as corrected by Mr. Shaw and a nearly complete array of first editions of his works, together with a postcard carrying the following instructions as to the pronunciation of Dean Inge's name:

> If you his temper would unhinge
> And his most sacred rights infringe,
> Or, excommunicated, singe
> Where fiends forever writhe and cringe
> Imploring that a drop of ginge—
> Rale may on their tongues impinge
> Address him then as Doctor Inge.
> But if you prize the proper thing
> Be sure you call him Doctor Ing. . . .

"Cavalcade"

A film based on Mr. Noel Coward's British stage spectacle, "Cavalcade," made in California by Fox, was presented at the Gaiety Theater beginning Jan. 5. The picture holds interest because of its thematic exemplification of English gallantry, patriotism and courage; but as an example of cinema art it will satisfy only those who have not formed a notion of what a film that is true to its medium should be like, after witnessing "The Road to Life," "Kameradschaft" or "Tabu." Pictorially, this pageant of the twentieth century in England seems rich and true in its local color, but that is a topic that may better be discussed in English correspondence to these columns. The film is at its best when it becomes altogether a motion picture in the kaleidoscopic sequence devoted to showing the passing of the four years of the World War, wherein montage is used in connection with multiple exposure camera work to symbolize the carnage and chaos of the struggle in France.

These scenes are credited to Mr. William Cameron Menzies as deviser. The film is a copy of a stage production, largely. The one flavor that carries over to the screen is that of Mr. Coward, of whose playwriting many of the scenes are characteristic. Mr. Ernest Palmer's photography is often of surprising quality. Mr. Herbert Mundin as Bridges is consistently satisfying as the butler who goes off to the Boer War and returns to become proprietor of a "pub," because he keeps always within the personage, never indulges in histrionic emphasis which would be appropriate to the stage but is out of place in films, and seems ever to be working for the idea of the play. Others appear variously to fall short of this ideal.

The cast includes Mr. Clive Brook and Miss Diana Wynyard as the heads of the Marryot family whose fortunes the story follows for 32 years; Miss Ursula Jeans as Fanny, the butler's wife; Miss Irene Brown as Mrs. Marryot's friend; Miss Una O'Connor, Miss Merle Tottenham, Miss Beryl Mercer, Mr. Frank Lawton, Mr. John Warburton and Miss Margaret Lindsay.

E. C. S.

Philadelphia Print Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

COMBINING its yearly exhibitions of etchings, lithographs and block prints in one large national salon, the Print Club punctunates its display with three prizes.

In the etching section Mr. Earl Horter, Philadelphia artist, carries off the honors with his sensitive aquatint, "Lights and Shadows." For some years Mr. Horter has been experimenting in this medium until he has achieved a fluency that seems adequate to carry anything he may wish to say. "Lights and Shadows" is a pattern study of the latticed effect of a passageway on a Gloucester dock leading from darkness to the light of the harbor beyond.

Three honorable mentions were also given in the etching section. One went to Mr. Salvatore Pinto, also of this city, for "Beach Houses," one of the best prints yet produced by this young artist, who with his two younger brothers sails again early in January on a third scholarship grant from the Barnes Foundation. Honorable mention went also to Mr. C. Jac Young for "The Valley Below," and to Mr. Reginald Marsh for "Tenth Avenue."

Generally speaking, however, the etchings are far from stimulating. Technically their average may be good, but from the standpoint of imagination there is much to be desired. Motifs vary from purely representational landscapes to industrial patterns, with considerable emphasis upon the modern laborer and his machines. Of the latter type we find etchings by Messrs. Harry Sternberg, Hubert Morley and James E. Allen.

From the standpoint of architectural dignity Mr. D. M. Kirkpatrick's "Caudebec en Cau" is particularly impressive, while the prints by Mr. John Taylor Arms are created delicately, with remarkable interest in myriad detail. Rosenberg, Geerlings and Martin Lewis all offer interpretations of the modern city with and without recourse to the human element.

Two interesting prints, from Mr. W. S. Bagatopoulos, deal respectively with a scene of Eastern pomp, and with the weathered and seamed face of a keen old "Tiller of the Soil."

Of the three print media the lithograph makes by far the best impression in the show. More flexible, it lends itself well to imaginative composition. The Mary S. Collins prize, however, was awarded to a realistic industrial scene, "Kopper's Coke," by Miss Victoria Hutson.

Several prints stand out as individual expressions. One is "City in the Rain," by Mr. Benton Spruance, with colored lights spattered in reflection on the wet diagonal of a canyon street viewed from above over black roof tops and past a black church steeple. Equally effective is "Midair," by Mr. Louis Lozowick, posing a white figure on a white pulley, with parallel perpendicular steel beam, and below clouds against which two tiny airplanes are silhouetted. A third lithograph of imaginative power is "Lithograph No. 42," by Mr. William S. Schwartz, with its macabre figures in pointed hoods.

Mr. Stow Wengenroth's prints are brilliant in composition and in technique, while "The Tornado," by Mr. John Steuart Curry, the Kansas artist, tells the human epic of impending disaster on a farm in the plains.

If the etchings are usual, the block prints are even more so. The Mildred Boericke prize was awarded to Mr. Paul Landacre for his wood engraving, "Smoke Tree Ranch," a flowing composition, linear in expression, and playing low foreground against the pyramidal shapes of distant mountain peaks.

The block prints range from the economy of realism expressed in Mr. Thomas Nason's "The Wheelwright's" and "The Leaning Silo," to the epic of man and mast, sunburst and sea, by Mr. Rockwell Kent.

There are a number of color block prints. These vary from landscapes by Mr. Frank Morley Fletcher and Miss Norma Bassett Hall to Provincetown patternized landscape and still life by Miss Blanche Lazzell and Miss Agnes Weinrich.

D. G.

A Method of Lighting the Stage, by Stanley R. McCandless (New York: Theater Arts, Inc., $1.50) by means of working diagrams and clearly phrased text outlines a general scheme for lighting the acting area and the background surfaces, for evolving special effects and for motivating the equivalents of the qualities of sunlight, moonlight, lamplight, firelight and other differentiated sources of illumination that may be specified by the playwright. Mr. McCandless's method reverses the usual beginning with a consideration of the instruments to be employed. He starts with "an analysis of the lighting effect to be produced, goes on to a determination of the simplest standard lighting units necessary for the purpose, and then outlines a method of procedure . . . which shall be simple, adequate, and easily coördinated with the other elements of production." The book should be of special value to experimental theaters and might well be pondered by professional managers, if for no other reason than to check up on their equipment. For, as Mr. McCandless remarks: "The average theater is designed with no consideration for the lighting of the stage."

The Prints of Manet

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

UNTIL March 30 there will continue in the print room of the New York Public Library a comprehensive exhibition of Edouard Manet's lithographs and etchings, selected from the library's collection of this artist's black-and-white works. Only the private collection of M. Moreau-Nelaton in Paris, it is believed, contains a greater variety of Manet's prints than that now on view in New York. Many of these, in turn, are part of Mr. S. P. Avery's gift to the city.

Because of the limited appreciation aroused by Manet's prints during his working period, comparatively few of them have come down to us. Apart from his illustrations for Mallarmé's "L'Après-midi d'un Faune," and translation of Poe's "The Raven," and his contribution to "Sonnets et Eaux-Fortes"—all books—and his sheet music titles, his plates had small editions. The romantic Academy and the "upholders of tradition" could not abide an artist who seemed to flout purist theories in his search for an individual expression of his time. How often tradition, which is lasting, is confused with temporary style in art.

In scorning craftsmanship as a dominant note in his compositions, Manet attained to a larger effect—vision. For to him the whole was ever greater than its parts; and the parts must ever be subordinate in their service to the whole. So working, he was able to produce compositions that had totality of effect, pictures that could be seen as a whole, and fundamentally were so made with this end in view that they can be seen satisfyingly in no other way.

Because of his disdain for an ostentatious technique in a period when detailed execution was much admired, Manet is, perhaps, better understood and more enjoyed in this year of his centenary than he was during his own time. On the other hand, Meissonier, who was not born out of his period, reaped the fruits of fame while it still flourished. Manet had the satisfaction of upsetting the romantic artistic complacency of his period with his new objectivism, and of bringing a stream of fresh inspiration into ateliers that were filled with the lassitudes of nearly-spent impulses. For Manet, Whistler and other originals of the time discovered for the Occident the stimulus for design that resides in Japanese prints.

After viewing this present show one can but sigh again that some reporter of the eighties in search of a new word affixed in his haste the term impressionism to the work of Manet and his school, who were really painters of light and air—luminists. Manet is the true impressionist, with his superior ability in visual shorthand, his genius for imprisoning the fleeting characterizing moment in an assemblage of lights and darks all organized to evoke a whole effect that has some relation in turn to the artist's social environment. For it is ever with people and ideas of his own time that Manet is concerned. You will search this exhibition in vain for a landscape, certainly for a landscape without figures.

Though he felt intensely about his times, Manet did not editorialize. There are no literary fringes of implied comment in his pictures, even in such a savagely casual lithograph as his "Execution of Emperor Maximilian." Perhaps that is why Manet enraged the professional politicians of his time; unable to detect any specific implications in such a picture, they read into it all their own knowledge. So, too, in "The Barricade" may be inferred all those injustices that armed power may heap upon a defenseless populace. In "Civil War," with its prostrate victims and its shattered walls, is epitomized the waste of carnage. These lithographs are built up of an accumulation of strokes that never linger over a detail nor seek to ape a texture, with the result that they achieve an effect of mass that is architectural.

Many of the prints shown are in several states, illustrating the stages by which Manet attained to his desired totality, which is usually a dramatic opposition of passages of lights and darks, which make each other seem the more brilliant by contrast. His "Cats on the Roof" puts to humorous use all his characteristic means of expression. One animal is black and the other white; and what their tails are saying in contempt of each other happily will never have to be expressed in words. In one of the pictures of cats is to be noticed Manet's ability to sum up a whole figure in a gesture; so we have one kitten fawning, one kitten disdainful, one kitten oblivious, asleep. What Manet could do with pure line as a means of connoting volumes by contours can be noticed in his portrait of Eva Gonzalès.

Joan and Betty Rayner

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Miss Joan and Miss Betty Rayner found their first joint Troubadour recital in England, given at the Arts Theater, so successful that they have taken the Grafton Theater for a fortnight. These young players revive the wandering minstrelsy of the Middle Ages, ransacking the world's folklore for songs and stories, finding their material now in some traditional ditty that has been handed down from generation to generation, now in a faded and forgotten broadside in the British Museum.

New York Concerts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Calumny has been dragging her victim, Berlioz, on and off the scene for 100 years. Another way of speaking, an enemy of the great Hector has been picking up the spear of Ajax as often as thrown and handing it back to be hurled again. This in respect of the "Fantastic" Symphony, which the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, presented in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 5. The calumniated, though, is himself the calumniator. The hero consents with Athena to his own overthrow. For why the inappropriate word, "Fantastic," in the title of the piece? It has misled leaders and misdirected directors down through the decades. The music is just as fantastic as a couple of modern examples of orchestral writing for which it serves as prototype, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," and no more so than they are. It is whimsically meditative along the early part of its course, and it is perhaps somewhat mischievously satirical along the latter part; yet it never transgresses in an essential way the classic conventions. A memorable performance by the B. S. O., destroying a century-old slander and giving the vanquished the honors of victory.

It's items like the "Fantastic" Symphony that stand for novelties at Dr. Koussevitzky's concerts. Recent things—instance the Piano Concerto No. 5 in G major, op. 55, with the composer, Mr. Serge Prokofieff, taking the piano part—are an old story. A lively half hour of listening, nevertheless, both the work and the solo playing; exciting matter for discussion, too, at intermission.

On the subject of novelties, the Philharmonic-Symphony Society at Carnegie Hall, evening of Jan. 4, offered the ballet suite of Strauss that bears the title, "Schlagobers," op. 70. Mr. Walter whipped up the fluff, eight servings in all, with skillful hand: "Pastry Shop" march, "Tea Blossom" dance, and so on around. Thanks! We recognize the ingredients. We've been at this table before. Let's talk not of Strauss, but of Bloch. Mr. Walter opened the program with Bloch's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra and piano obbligato, playing the piano part and conducting at the same time (why this economy?) Mr. Bloch has brought high distinction to the United States since he enrolled himself among its composers. Has he succeeded, the question is, in giving true expression to the thought of the country in his music? If he has, then there's some terribly serious pondering in progress here, a little laughter with it, too, and assurance that all comes out well.

W. P. T.

A Young Dutch Potter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Miss Lea H. Halpern, a young Dutch artist, whose exhibitions of pottery at The Hague attracted attention, has settled at Amsterdam. Her work is remarkable for the richness and variety of the glazes with which she adorns her ceramics. In her experiments she has tried to approximate to the work of the old Chinese masters. A faint green (céladon), for instance, wakens distinct reminiscences of the art of China. There is another rare shade, a reddish-brown, with a golden gloss, which makes it look as if it were sprinkled with gold powder.

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Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

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SHUBERT Thea., 44 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wd., St. 2:40

LAST WEEKS
ABBEY THEATRE PLAYERS
Direct from Abbey Theatre, Dublin
MON. NGT.—"THE WORKHOUSE WARD" and "THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD"
TUES. EVE.—"THE FAR-OFF HILLS"
WED. EVE.—"THE SHADOW OF THE GLEN" and "THE WHITEHEADED BOY"
THURS. MAT.—"JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK"
THURS. EVE.—"THE NEW GOSSOON"
FRI. NIGHT—"JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK"
SAT. MAT.—"THE FAR-OFF HILLS"
SAT. NIGHT—"RIDERS TO THE SEA" and "THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD"
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St., W. of 8 Av. Evgs. $1 to $2.50; Thurs. Mat. 50c to $1.50 Sat. Mats. 75c to $2. plus tax. Mats. 2:30

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FARM RELIEF PLAN CAUSES WHEAT RALLY

Broadest Trade in Many Weeks Brought About by Allotment Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 7—The introduction of the allotment plan bill for farm relief in the House helped to crystallize bullish sentiment in the wheat market this week, causing a rally of 5 cents a bushel from the recent low point, with the broadest trade there has been in many weeks.

In addition to the possibility that the allotment bill, if it passes, will enhance the value of old crop wheat, there has been some buying on the talk of currency inflation, which is expected to have a bolstering effect on commodity prices.

However, while these influences were of immediate effect in galvanizing the market into activity, the fundamentally strong cash position, small receipts and numerous reports from various sections to the effect farm supplies are much smaller than supposed, have been effective in changing pit sentiment to a great extent.

Receipts have been moderate at primary points, and mills have been quite free from buyers of supplies from terminals. The present prices are responsible for the free use of wheat as feed on the farms, according to many reports, and if there is a prospect for the allotment bill becoming a law farmers undoubtedly would be inclined to lock up their old wheat for higher prices later on.

World Markets Sold Out

At the end of the last year the markets of the world appeared to be sold out, and market events since the turn of the year have indicated that such was the case.

Foreign news has not indicated any material change in conditions abroad, but European buyers are a little less complacent in their buying position, especially since Argentine reports have confirmed a smaller crop than expected.

Business in Canadian wheat for export has not been on a particularly big scale, but some European reports indicate heavy inroads have been made into native grown supplies on the other side. In this country cash wheat has maintained a strong tone relative to the futures, and No. 2 hard at Chicago sold at a half cent premium over the May on track, and at the same time the May wheat has been gradually gaining on the July delivery.

A local statistician has received reports from nearly every section of the country east of the Rockies, and these reports were remarkably unanimous on two points, that the supply of wheat back on the farms was much smaller than supposed, and that, owing to low prices, much wheat was being fed, with other grains, to livestock and poultry.

Late advices from some conservative interests in the Northwest also indicate that the Government's spring wheat estimate was far too high.

The flour business picked up materially the last week in 1932, and has been good since.

Light Corn Trade

In corn the trade has been much lighter than in wheat, but prices have worked a little higher, and the country still shows little indication of selling in any big way.

Ridiculously low prices make the farmer's indifferent to bids, and in some sections they are getting better prices than they can by shipping to terminals.

The export business so far has been disappointing especially as prices would seem to be at a level where business could be done. Argentine shipments are about half as large as a year ago.

The shipping business in corn has improved the last few days.

GRAIN PRICES ARE GENERALLY HIGHER

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—On a broad wave of general buying, wheat advanced today to the highest point since Dec. 12.

Preceding the upturn of Chicago wheat prices, the Liverpool market rose to a top unequaled since Nov. 23. Less was heard about the proposed agricultural allotment plan, but the persistent upward trend of quotations was generally regarded as having awakened latent speculative interest which had been absent from the market for sometime.

Wheat closed strong, ½-⅞c above yesterday's finish, corn unchanged to ⅝c higher, oats ⅛c advanced, and provisions varying from 5c decline to an equal gain.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan. 7	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.66⅝	$.63¼	$.73⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.40⅞	.40¼	.53¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.26¼	.25¾	.37½
Flour	3.70	3.50	4.45
Beef, family	12.00	12.50	17.00
Pork	14.50	15.00	18.25
Lard	.0545	.0510	.0595
Cotton, Mid Up	.0625	.0610	.0640
Zinc	.0312	.0312	.0315
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.51
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05	.05	.0725
Tin	.2237	.2275	.33
Rubber	.03¼	.03¼	.0475
Sugar	.0400	.0415	.0420
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Print cloth	.02⅝	.02⅝	.03⅜

NEW GRAHAM-PAIGE PRICES

DETROIT, Jan. 7—The new Graham six line, with four body styles, ranges in price from $745 to $835, compared with $825 to $895, previously, showing reductions of $60 to $80 on comparable models. The standard Graham eight line has been reduced $80 to $135, ranging from $845 to $935. The three custom models have been increased $45 each now listing at $1045 for the coupe and $1095 for the four-passenger rumble seat coupe and sedan.

ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE

At a special meeting Friday stockholders of Engineers Public Service Company voted to reduce the authorized preferred stock of the company from 1,000,000 shares to 431,000 shares, and the authorized common stock from 4,000,000 shares to 2,349,000 shares. This change merely reduces the authorized number of shares to approximately the amount now outstanding or required for future issuance.

BRITISH TREASURY TENDERS

LONDON, Jan. 7—Preliminary estimates show this week's offering of £45,000,000 British Treasury bills were allotted at an average discount of about 17s. 6d. per £100, compared with an actual rate of 19s. 4.35d. per cent last week.

Exchanges Closed

As a mark of respect to former President Calvin Coolidge, the New York Stock Exchange, New York Curb, Boston Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Market and other leading exchanges and commodity markets were closed today. The Chicago Board closed at 11 a. m.

EXCHANGE ASKS OUTSIDE AUDIT AFTER JULY 1

Full Corporate Publicity for Concerns With Listed Securities Sought

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange took action Friday designed to bring a free and full play of the spotlight of publicity on corporate earnings statements and balance sheets, and to insure greater accuracy in the figures.

In announcing its action, the exchange made it clear that a majority of the nation's leading corporate executives had tendered their moral support to the step. Ten years ago, it was said, such action would have been impossible, but conditions have so changed since then that the exchange's officials forecast a sure success for the project.

Richard Whitney, president of the stock exchange, departed from custom and made the announcement before a group of newspaper men who were invited to fire away with questions. He explained that the exchange was exercising its authority over its own security listing privileges as a means of reaching the goal in sight. It lacks power, he added, to tell corporations what to do, or not to do, but it can refuse to accept securities of corporations for new listings, unless they comply with demands of the exchange.

The new ruling provides that beginning on July 1, next, "all listing applications from corporations must contain the certificate of independent public accountants, qualified under the laws of some state or country, certifying to the correctness of the balance sheet, income statements and surplus statements for the most recent fiscal year."

This ruling, which demands that an audit of the books be made by some agency outside the company itself, was expected by the exchange to insure full accuracy for the earning statements, and lead directly to more complete, as well as reliable publicity about the earnings and balance sheet of the company.

A few exceptions to the new rule will be permitted, said Mr. Whitney, but only a few. The railroads, he said, might reasonably object to going to the expense of an independent audit because they already issue voluminous statements on their earnings in compliance with Interstate Commerce Commission regulations.

The action of the exchange was interpreted as marking a victory for a campaign which has been raging for years. Among outstanding figures who publicly have insisted upon clearer and more accurate corporate earning statements have been President-Elect Roosevelt, Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard and, in the early days of the campaign when he met the stubborn opposition of nearly all his associates, the late Judge Elbert H. Gary.

Since the stock market crash of 1929, with its toll of financial tragedies like the Kreuger & Toll affair, the campaign has gained greater force.

GOOD RISE ON STOCK EXCHANGE IN SHARE VALUES IN DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The total quoted value of all shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange increased $508,499,544 during December, the monthly tabulation issued by the Exchange today showed.

On Jan. 1 last, there were listed 1237 stock issues, aggregated 1,311,881,157 shares, with a total quoted value of $22,767,636,718. Compared to Dec. 1, this is a reduction of five issues, and 267,615 shares, but on that date the total quoted value was only $22,259,137,174. On Jan. 1 of last year the total quoted value was $26,693,836,532.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO

Wheat: Strong, enlarged speculative buying.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Nominal.

Hogs: Steady to 10 lower.

FOREIGN

London—Prices on the stock exchange terminated the week with a good tone. British funds, international issues and most industrials closed firmer.

Berlin—The Boerse opened cheerful, but the closing was irregular, with some issues fractionally lower.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse opened firmly, but, in view of the uncertainty over budget proposals to be introduced in the Chamber next week, profit-taking developed, causing irregularity. The closing was also irregular.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York clearing house shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $902,622,000 (unchanged); total net demand deposits (average) $53,572,000 (increase); time deposits (average) $2,308,000 (increase); clearings week ending today* $3,186,881,160; clearings week ended Dec. 31,* $2,632,152,317.

*—Five days.

EUROPE OUR BEST CUSTOMER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Europe took the largest part of exports from the United States, which amounted to $139,370,922 in November. That division of the world took exports worth $70,267,328 and also sent the largest part of the $104,478,836 imports with a total of $35,431,782.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—New state and municipal financing scheduled for next week totals $15,488,750, as compared with $9,011,130 this week, says the Daily Bond Buyer. The largest issue is a $9,000,000 block of City of Quebec bonds, to be sold on Tuesday.

Norfolk & Western Railway Profits Give It First Rank

May Show $11 a Common Share in 1932—Bulk of Earnings Derived From Carrying Soft Coal—Funded Debt Comparatively Small

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 194 in the Series

In a year when railroad earnings have felt the adverse effects of declining business as keenly as any other department of commercial activity, it is encouraging to look over the record of a carrier which is properly regarded as being among the very elite of transportation companies, the Norfolk & Western Railway Company. While it showed a decline of about 21 per cent in gross for the first 11 months of 1932, which compares with a decline of 25 per cent for all railroads in the country last year, its decrease in net operating income of 21 per cent was only one-third of the drop shown by the combined results of all the carriers.

It is the only railroad whose securities are traded in actively on the New York Stock Exchange, which will show earnings of $10 a share or better on the common stock in 1932.

While Norfolk & Western Railway is not one of the transportation giants, it is one of the Class 1 carriers which has had an exceptionally good record for many years. Its total mileage of 2268 first track and branch lines operates chiefly in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Ohio, with about 15 miles in Maryland and 26 miles of leased line in Kentucky. Taking into consideration second track, third track, yard track and sidings, the total mileage operated aggregates 4621.

The road extends from Norfolk on the coast northwest through the West Virginia soft coal fields to Columbus, Ohio, with branches to Hagerstown, Md., Winston-Salem, N. C., Durham, N. C., Bristol, Tenn., and Cincinnati, Ohio. The population of the three states in which it has most of its mileage was 10,797,754, as of the 1930 census.

Big Soft Coal Carrier

The chief reason why Norfolk & Western earnings have held up better than most roads is that the great bulk of its revenue freight tonnage consists of that prime necessity without which industrial production would stagnate, namely, bituminous coal. In the last 10 years mine products have formed an average of 83 per cent of the paying tonnage hauled, and in only one year, 1923, did it drop below 80 per cent.

In the last five years the percentage of soft coal carried was somewhat larger than in the previous five. Take 1930, for instance. In that year out of $94,078,990 freight revenues, $62,196,946 represented soft coal. The second largest revenues came from manufactured and miscellaneous products, $13,715,858, agriculture furnished $4,407,372, products of forests $2,984,288, animal products $1,035,016 and L. C. L. freight $6,257,066. In 1931 out of $75,105,257 gross freight revenues, coal revenues were $51,828,147, with manufactures second at $11,042,918.

Bituminous coal carried rose from 28,120,614 tons in 1922 to a peak in 1929 of 47,903,916, dropping off to 39,845,992 in 1930 and to 31,104,735 tons in 1931. The figures for 1932, not yet available, will show a relatively heavy shrinkage, since gross for the first 11 months was $16,920,430 less than in the like 1931 period.

Should Earn $11 a Share

Operating revenues in 1931 of $79,854,749 were the lowest in the last decade, being off 20 per cent from 1930 and comparing with $117,631,752 in 1929. Net income for 1931 was $21,159,336 or $14.39 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends. This was 33 per cent under the net of 1930, when $31,816,765 was earned or $21.97 a common share. In previous years, net earnings per common share were $29.06 in 1929, $21.25 in 1928, $21.24 in 1927 and $25.71 in 1926.

While Norfolk's gross fell off 24.6 per cent in the first 11 months of 1932, net decreased $4,922,569 or 21 per cent, a highly favorable showing when compared with other roads and indicating a strong control of operating expenses made possible by the high standard at which the physical property is kept.

Net income in the 11 months was equal to $9.89 a share on the common, and on the basis of December returns being about 6 per cent under November, net for the 1932 year should approximate $11 a year for the stock, which includes benefit of the pooling surcharge.

November net operating revenues gained 55 per cent over November a year ago, and the operating ratio for the month was down to 49.47 per cent, an unusual record even for prosperous times. The operating ratio for the 11 months was 60.81 per cent, compared with 63.18 per cent in 1931.

Low Bonded Debt

Capital stock consists of 229,923 shares of adjustment preferred 4 per cent stock, 1,406,483 shares of $100 par common stock and funded debt totaling about $100,000,000. Debt has been decreasing, due to the issuance of convertible bonds, because of retirement of maturing obligations with treasury funds and because excess earnings over dividend payments have made financing in recent years unnecessary. In the five years to the end of 1931 funded debt was reduced $20,000,000, and the total is regarded as small in amount, taking traffic density and earnings into account. With interest charges earned more than five times in the poor 1931 railroad year, it is seen that the bonds occupy sound investment positions. Moody rates the preferred as A, a high investment rating, and the common as Baa, a sound stock which should be a regular dividend payer.

Of the preferred stock the Pennsylvania Railroad owns $12,550,000, and it also owns or controls $58,415,000 of the Norfolk & Western common, or close to one-half of the latter's capital. In 1926, 1927 and 1928, Norfolk paid $8 a year, increasing the rate to $10 annually, which rate was paid until September, 1932, when the fate was reduced to $8 a year. The high for the common, last year, was 135, the low 57. At the current price of 118 it yields about 6.8 per cent. The preferred at 83 yields just under 5 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	3½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	4%
Com paper	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	25c	25c	30¼c
Time loans—			
60 to 120 days	½	½	3 @4
5 to 6 months	¾	¾	3 @4

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	3⅛@3
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	3⅛@3
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	3⅛@3
4 months	½@⅝	½@⅝	3⅛@3
5 months	½@¾	½@¾	3⅛@3⅜
6 months	½@¾	½@¾	3⅜@3⅝

London Quotations

Call money	¾%	¾%	5¼%
Short bills	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	5⅝@5⅝
3 mos bills	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	5⅝@6⅛
Bar gold	123s 1½d	123s 1½d	121s 11d
Bar silver	16½d	16½d	20⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	4½%
Com paper	2	2	3¼@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	8	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.34⅜	$3.34½	$4.8665
Cables	3.34½	3.34⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0390⅝	.0390½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1385	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0512½	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark	.2378	.2378	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1734	.1735	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0145½	.0145½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0600	.0600	.129
Holland—florin	.4018	.4020	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1723	.1723	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.0420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0818	.0818	.193
Sweden—krona	.1823	.1823	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1925	.1927	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2153	.2153	*
Shanghai—tael	.2787½	.2787½	*
India—rupee	.2535	.2536	.3650
Japan—yen	.2062½	.2062½	.4984
Java—florin	.4031	.4031	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.3887½	.3887½	.5678
South America			
Argentine—dol	.3581	.3581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0805	.0805	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9500	.9500	.9733
Peru—sol	.1700	.1700	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4750	.4750	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8875	.8875	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THOMPSON'S SPA

At a special meeting of the board of directors of Thompson's Spa, Inc., Nara S. Eaton was elected president of the corporation. Prior to his election Mr. Eaton served as vice-president. He has been associated with the organization for 22 years, and entered its employ immediately after his graduation from Harvard University.

STEEL INGOT OUTPUT IN 1932 SHRINKS TO LOWEST SINCE 1900

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Last year's steel ingot production was the lowest since 1900, measured by the figures of the American Iron & Steel Institute in comparison with Iron Age data covering the earlier period. The institute placed the year's output at 13,095,727 tons, compared with 25,192,715 in 1931.

Average daily output for 1932 was 41,973 tons compared with 81,006 tons in the previous year. December production fell to 844,618 tons from 1,301,211 tons in December, 1931, but was moderately above the July and August figures, which marked the low point of output during 1932.

CHICAGO COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.22	....	....	6.25	+.01
March	6.30	....	....	6.34	+.08
May	6.43	....	....	6.43	+.08
July	6.57	....	....	6.59	+.08
October	6.78	....	....	6.78	+.08
December	6.88	....	....	6.90	+.05

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.04	5.08	5.04	5.08	+.03
March	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.10	+.03
May	5.07	5.12	5.07	5.12	+.03
July	5.09	5.14	5.09	5.14	+.04
October	5.12	5.17	5.12	5.17	+.04
December	....	....	....	5.20	+.04

Spots 5:31, off 2 points. Tone at close steady.

Encouraging Trend Noted in Industry

THE trend of industrial production at the end of the first week of the new year is upward, as contrasted with a downward trend at the beginning of 1932. The output of new automobiles has increased, following the introduction of new models, and this has affected favorably the steel markets. There is a fair demand for glass from the auto makers, and rubber tire concerns are in excellent position, with casings on hand estimated at fully 1,000,000 units fewer than a year ago. The oil industry is also in good inventory position.

Shoe manufacturers are now beginning to receive volume orders for spring business. December business in shoes was better than in the like month of 1931. Meat packing business is maintained on a high level, though profits are small.

The textile situation is sound, with many units in both the North and South running at capacity. The rayon business is very active, and the wool trade gives promise of increased operations after the middle of this month. In general, wholesale buying has increased sharply the last week.

The Union Trust Company of Boston

111 Devonshire Street

Statement of Condition

December 31, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash on hand and in Banks	$873,367.36
U. S. Govt. Bonds	813,500.00
Massachusetts and Municipal Bonds	219,149.78
Other Bonds	245,429.40
Loans with Collateral	917,262.21
Other Loans	326,915.66
Other Assets	1,256.14
TOTAL ASSETS	$3,396,880.55

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$2,598,978.06
Capital	500,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided Profits	27,190.30
Reserve for Contingencies	70,000.00
Other Liabilities	712.19
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$3,396,880.55

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

The Indispensable Average

THERE is a curious person stalking through the land, who, though he has never been seen, is nevertheless talked about more by statisticians, bankers, and business men than is even the President-Elect himself. And the habits of this invisible individual as revealed statistically are such as create profits or deficits on the books of the country's business concerns. When he withdraws his favor, the bookkeepers begin using red ink. When he "falls for" some innovations, a new industry is born. This powerful entity is none other than the "average man." The Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis has tabulated some of his habits and tastes and finds that he consumes 51 square yards of cotton cloth, eats 150 pounds of meat, 249 pounds of potatoes, 12 pounds of candy and drinks 849 pounds of milk annually. Apparently he is burning more gasoline than during the boom, and despite the greatest bargains in history, he is thriftily putting aside $134 of savings in the bank. Since the average economist does not regard the present trade slump as an average one, it would be logical to exonerate the average man of blame for its inception or continuation.

* * *

Is This Another Bogie?

With all the furore that is now being exhibited over the advent of the technocrat, the newfangled name for technologist, there are those who begin to ask if his name shouldn't be technogog, since his pronouncements have burst with a fanfare of predictions and pronouncements as to the doom of the economic foundations on which our present society is based. Economists are beginning to get their breath after the first onslaught, and taking issue with the technocrats on the main point at issue, that of technological unemployment, which is usually temporary, says Prof. W. I. King of New York University School of Commerce. Technological improvements merely cause labor to shift from one industry to another, he asserts.

* * *

Then there are those who say the present dollar based on gold has broken down and suggest the use of the "electric dollar," whose value would be based on the consumption of electricity. Confusing, contradictory and skeptical voices are legion during periods of intense deflation. Perhaps these sensational devices and forecasts will be dropped in the scrapheap of discarded notions when the big questions of international debts, tariffs, taxes and budgets have been honestly met and competently dealt with by our leaders. Then commodity prices may rise, unemployed be reabsorbed by industry and trade, and profits once more encourage private initiative. Bogies have their uses, if only to stir us to action.

* * *

Smuggling Gold

Gold is being smuggled into the United States, according to reports from the border. What can be the purpose or reason, questions the mystified reader. There is no duty on it. It comes in quite openly every week at the Port of New York, without hindrance. The answer is to be found in depreciated currencies. Many countries need the gold for foreign exchange and because of its value as a basis for credit, hence forbid its exportation. Canada is one. Because the Canadian dollar is worth only 88 cents in American money, gold sold in United States has been bringing about 12 per cent more at the present rate of exchange than when sold in Canada. Thus an ounce of gold dust on the American side has a purchasing power of $20.67, while sold in Canada for Canadian dollars it will buy only $18.19 worth of international goods.

G. R. E.

COOPERATIVE BANKS' ASSETS

Assets of Massachusetts' 227 cooperative banks in October totaled $527,360,936, compared with $535,954,545 in June and $580,103,043 in October, 1931, state bank commissioners' office reported.

COLLINS & AIKMAN CORP. LOSS

Collins & Aikman Corporation reports for the nine months ended Nov. 26 net loss of $579,340 after depreciation, adjustment of inventories, etc., compared with a net profit of $1,017,838 in the like 1931 period.

STABILIZATION OF EXCHANGE RATES NEEDED

Bankers Insist That Dollar Must Not Be Cheapened as Proposed

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—How can Uncle Sam, with goods based on high-priced dollars, compete in world markets with goods based on the low-priced pound, yen and other depreciated currencies?

This problem has become so serious that it has been suggested that Uncle Sam should cheapen his dollar.

Leading bankers insist, however, that such a course would undoubtedly lead to competitive currency depreciation, perhaps plunging the world into complete economic chaos. One country may gain a temporary advantage by offering goods in export trade at the same nominal price with cheaper money, but once nations begin competing with each other in marking down their monies, the National City Banks point out, "there is no stopping place short of the zero point for all."

In countries with currencies already depreciated, bankers point out, there is some agitation for still lower levels. Great Britain finds Japan making inroads into her cotton textile trade in India because the yen has been depreciated more sharply than the pound, and, in consequence, some British interests would like to see the pound marked down more sharply.

Real recuperation of world trade, a number of authorities hold, will not be possible until exchange rates are stabilized. This is scheduled to become the major project of the world economic conference to convene in London later this year.

Currency depreciation is likely to give individual nations only a temporary advantage in world markets, bankers explain, because its chief effect is to reduce the real cost of wages in production.

When the value of a currency is cut, more sensitive commodities rapidly rise in price in terms of the currency, but wages are more rigid and do not at once respond. In the end, however, Labor may be expected to demand corresponding increases in wages.

FALL RIVER CLOTH MILLS REOPEN AND PRODUCTION RISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 7—Production was increased in local mills this week with a number of mills reopening after a holiday extending from Christmas to New Year's Day, but the anticipated demand in the wake of the holiday season has not yet materialized.

However, sateens sold in a small way at full prices for near-by delivery this week and bale-lot trading was reported in a number of printcloth constructions and various styles of fine goods.

Marquisettes, usually good for considerable business in even the dullest weeks, were conspicuously quiet this week.

This week's increase in production is expected to continue through the month in view of contracts in hand.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We have suggested the conservative accumulation of stocks for the past few days. We feel now, however, that the market has reached a position where if you have any intention of buying stocks, or if you have not bought all the stocks that you intend to purchase, that today's prices will probably represent as favorable a buying opportunity as any that is likely to obtain for some time to come.

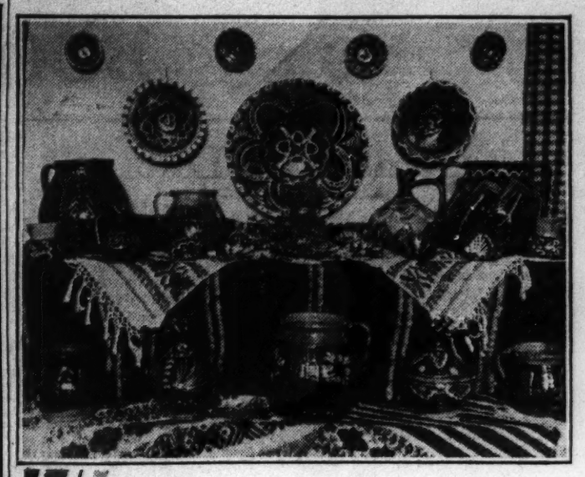
Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: In one day this week the advance was sufficient to carry the average of industrial stocks to a higher point than was touched at any time in December. While this particular advance may have been founded upon technical conditions, at least it would indicate that the line of least resistance is upward.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We believe that something more than hope justifies an expectation of better times in store.

E. B. Smith & Co., New York: Admittedly, the horizon is not clear. If it were, the price level of securities would be substantially higher. We believe, however, that the relationship between price and degree of risk is now more favorable to the buyer than it was in June and than it is likely to be over the next several months.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Consols for money today were 72⅛, De Beers 5½ and Rand Mines 4⅝. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills ⅛@⅜ and three-month bills ⅜@½ per cent.



A GOOD INVESTMENT

for you is to co-operate in the re-establishment of the world's prosperity. Your own prosperity will be the result!

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

presents you with a field of financial activity full of bright promises. Write direct to the Ministry of Commerce, Section D II, Prague; who will give you detailed information.

If you are travelling—do not omit to visit Prague and its Fair-Palace!

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK

Incorporated 1864

165 Dudley St., Roxbury

Deposits Received by Mail

INTEREST BEGINS THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH

NEXT INTEREST DAY JAN. 16

CAMBRIDGEPORT SAVINGS BANK

Central Square, Cambridge

A Mutual Savings Bank

79 years of uninterrupted dividends

Interest Begins JAN. 10

OBrien Russell & Co.

INSURANCE

of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston

Telephone Hubbard 8760

115 Broadway New York

Barclay 5540

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.48⅝	.49⅛	.48¼	.48⅞	+ ⅝
July	.48	.48⅝	.47⅞	.48⅜	+ ⅝
September	.49	.49⅜	.48⅝	.49⅜	+ ⅝
Corn					
May	.27½	.27¾	.27⅝	.27¾	+ ⅛
July	.28⅞	.29¼	.28⅞	.29	+ ⅛
September	.30	.30¼	.30	.30¼	+ ⅛
Oats					
May	.17¾	.17⅞	.17⅝	.17¾	+ ⅛
July	.18	.18⅛	.17⅞	.18	..
Lard					
May	4.30	4.32	4.30	4.30	—.02

COTTON MARKET STEADY

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Cotton was steady on the Board of Trade today and final prices were ⅝ points net higher. The opening was 3-8 points up on cables that were about 2 penny points better than due. Prices held steady and closed at the top for the day with May and July contracts at new high records for the movement. Light rain fell from El Paso to Nashville and over most of the area east of the Mississippi. The forecast was clear and colder in the west, rain in the center and east.

BANK SUSPENSIONS INCREASE

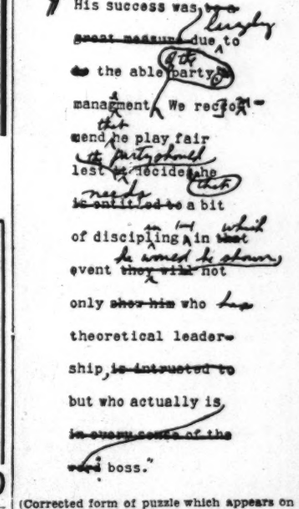
NEW YORK, Jan. 7—An increase in bank suspensions for the week just passed is reported by the American Banker. Closings totaled 51, the largest number since last February. Eighteen of the casualties occurred in the last two days of 1932. Illinois had 19 suspensions, Iowa nine, Kansas and Minnesota five, Missouri and Nebraska four and Indiana three. The other were scattered. Deposits involved aggregated $22,500,000.

WEEKLY DIVIDEND CHANGES

Unfavorable dividend changes this week totaled 25, says Standard Statistics Company, compared with 40 in the week ended Dec. 30. Seventeen favorable changes were made, an increase of one.

The Editor's Puzzle

40



(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Interest Begins JAN. 10

Join Our 1933 Christmas Club

Write for folder.

"Banking by Mail"

UNION SAVINGS BANK

216 Tremont St., Boston

(Between Boylston and Stuart Sts.)

5% INTEREST PAID LAST DIVIDEND ON MATURED SHARES

Shares sold in units of $200 each in limited numbers. Organized and operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. Shares never depreciate in value. Dividend checks mailed quarterly. Correspondence invited.

TRIMOUNT CO-OPERATIVE BANK

314 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain System sales compared:

M. H. FISHMAN CO.

	1932	1931	Dec. %
Dec. sales	$473,850	$454,469	9.8
12 months	2,620,012	2,641,597	0.8

Sales in November showed an increase of 1.4 per cent over the like month in 1931.

WESTERN AUTO SUPPLY CO.

	1932	1931	Inc. %
Dec. sales	$1,960,000	$977,000	8.5
12 months	11,798,000	12,433,000	*5.1

Sales in November showed an increase of 4.9 per cent over November, 1931.

*Decrease.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Pendennis Lost

Thackeray, A Personality, by Malcolm Elwin. London: Cape. 12s. 6d.

EVER mistrustful of himself and most mistrustful where most praised, pathetically eager for further and further opinions of himself, Thackeray disliked the flatulent praise and dutiful hero-worship of the average Victorian "Life and Works"; and up to now his dislike has been mistakenly interpreted as a request that his own biography should not be written. This interpretation lent color of course to the suspicions of those who have thought of Thackeray as a snob with something to hide. What was the skeleton? This suspicion, by the immense amount of material which Mr. Elwin now puts before us, opening all windows, doors, drawers and cupboards to public view, is shown to be unsound. Yet Thackeray himself, ever sensitive, would have been the first to say that Mr. Elwin's picture was gratifying but hardly revealing. We know a vast number of facts about Thackeray in relation to people and his literary work, but the man is lost in them, a mere outline, a presence.

Mr. Elwin has in fact missed an opportunity. The keys and the material were put into his hands, but he has not known how to use them. One sighs for a biographer more perceptive and with the creative critical faculty. It is not enough—though it is something—to say Thackeray was not a snob, not vain, not jealous of Dickens, not a sentimentalist, but a man "with the divine gift of sympathy," timid, sensitive, self-mistrustful, melancholy, candid and generous. One requires no profound knowledge of character to understand that one such set of characteristics implies the existence of the other. Cancel one and the other is canceled. Thackeray's own characters are testimonies to this fact, which Mr. Elwin goes halfway to meet and then immersed in the controversies of the time blinks at. It is a biographer's duty to draw as true an outline as he sees, and then to fill it in, but Mr. Elwin has not gone much further than collecting pencil, paper and color.

This task ought not to have been impossible, for Thackeray was over and over again writing his autobiography. "Pendennis," "The Roundabout Papers," "The Newcomes"—they provide at least his own coloring of the facts. And it must be admitted that here and there Mr. Elwin has got to work with good effect, though usually it is when Thackeray is in the background. The picture of Charlotte Brontë in London, suffering all the agonies, envies and moral qualms of the provincial taken suddenly into society, is excellent. We see that fatal "hen" party which Thackeray had unwisely given, where "Jane Eyre" ineptly turned her back on the brilliant Mrs. Procter and murmured two or three words to her governess, while Carlyle, coming uninvited, rails to a grimly silent audience of "cockneys on Scotch mountains"—we watch it in its awful flatness until Thackeray, unable to bear it any longer, flies to his club and leaves them to it!

In fainter fashion we are aware of a tall, restless, sarcastic man, harassed for a lifetime by lack of money and with Scott's scrupulousness as to debt, lightly squandering a patrimony in his youth and regarding writing as the boiling pot that will enable him to become a painter. He marries on the precarious income of a journalist, he is overwhelmed by his wife's virtual departure from life; craving for sympathy and shy of men, he goes to women for sympathy and friendship and drifts into a platonic ménage à trois with the Brookfields, till that innocent solace is taken from him by the husband's jealously. In his defense—and Mr. Elwin's book is best read as a defense—it is rightly pointed out that his domestic tragedy and the rupture with the Brookfields were the supreme misfortunes of his life. This is indeed the outline, but what are its colors; what above all are the relative depths of its tones?

Mr. Elwin could have supplied them. He was given for example a shrewd account of Dickens's probable motives in the affair of Yates and the Garrick Club; and much of the nineteenth century Grub Street flashes into life. Why did Mr. Elwin not have the courage to face the anatomy of the satirist instead of leaving us with the invitation to pity him? Thackeray craved for sympathy but he craved also for the whole truth. For the thoroughness of Mr. Elwin's researches there can be nothing but praise. V. S. P.

A Shropshire Lass

Mary Webb: Her Life and Work, by Thomas Moult. London: Jonathan Cape. 5s.

IT IS recorded of Mary Webb that she once described an occasion when she stood "awe-stricken at the strange beauty of a well-known field in the magic of a June dawn." The incident typifies the woman, for in the half dozen volumes she has bequeathed to posterity she is left on record as a writer who inspired commonplace things with imaginative intensity.

"Much of the noble work of Mary Webb might be called the prose poems of a Shropshire Lass," wrote Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Mary Webb is linked to Shropshire with roots as deep as those which tie Prof. A. E. Housman to that county, and in as secure a manner as Thomas Hardy is associated with Wessex and Mr. Eden Phillpotts with Dartmoor. To lovers of poetry and the English novel Mary Webb will be affiliated always with one corner of the rural scene that is England.

It was not unfitting, therefore, when the time came for a life of Mary Webb that the task should be intrusted to Mr. Thomas Moult. In his own novels, essays and poems he shows himself kin to the meditative genius that Mary Webb was. He has the same appreciative regard for the sights and sounds of the English countryside, and he has the same flair for striking and imaginative phrasing.

Mr. Moult has produced a brief and delicately etched study. It may be uncritical, but it is deeply understanding. His task has been to produce a memorial window to her art. He has done it in rich and glowing colors. He has supplemented his biography with studious descriptions of Mary Webb's writings. These derive not a little of their power from well-chosen excerpts from the stories and poems themselves.

Homer in His Place

The Odyssey of Homer, translated by T. E. Shaw. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.50.

"THE twenty-eighth English rendering of the Odyssey can hardly be a literary event," Aircraftsman Shaw remarks mildly in the foreword to his translation. Nor would it be, we are confident, had it not been accomplished by Lawrence of Arabia. Mr. Shaw is still a failure when it comes to hiding his identity with Colonel Lawrence; and it is the fame which attaches to that name and title which makes this translation a literary event. Mr. Shaw, though he signs his foreword, keeps his name off the title page of his book. It would have been an interesting experiment had the book been issued with no translator's name at all; but not an experiment which any publisher would have undertaken. Not Homer but Colonel Lawrence is a best seller.

The rendering is in the main in straightforward vernacular English, with occasional somewhat jarring ascents into a conventional literary style and occasional less disconcerting descents into the colloquial. Generally speaking, the style is in keeping with the translator's conception of the Odyssey as the first European novel, a racy, rattling story. We hear nothing of "the surge and thunder of the Odyssey," and this is not remarkable, for those sounds have not been caught by Mr. Shaw's ear. "In this tale," he says, "every big situation is burked and the writing is soft." And again: "The author misses his every chance of greatness." And again: "Very bookish, this house-bred man. His work smells of the literary coterie." And once more: "Obviously the tale was the thing, and that explains . . . his thin and accidental characterization."

By the time we have read this challenging foreword we begin to wonder why Mr. Shaw has expended so much toil and learning on translating such thin, soft stuff. The text furnishes the explanation: the tale was the thing. It is somewhat singular that Mr. Shaw, who has striven so unsuccessfully to avoid publicity, should be insensitive to the literary virtue of reticence. In those "big situations" which Mr. Shaw declares the author of the Odyssey burked, some readers will be conscious and have always been conscious of a reticence which refuses to wring the last drop of pathos or melodrama from a scene which can be intrusted to the reader's imagination.

Four New Novels

The Bridge, by Naomi Royde Smith. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d.
The Fallow Land, by H. E. Bates. London: Cape. 7s. 6d.
Candle Flame, by Barbara Willard. London: Howe. 7s. 6d.
A Long Time Ago, by Margaret Kennedy. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

OF THESE four novels, three are by women, and in each a woman dominates the scene and the other characters. In "The Bridge" a serene and innocent girl—married to an elderly person at the outbreak of war—finds herself after some years of married life faced with the problem of having to bridge the two worlds to which she inevitably belongs: the parochial world of her husband and his contemporaries and the gayer, more youthful world of her artist stepson.

Andra is shown visiting her stepson and his French wife in the south of France. Although she cannot understand modern ideas and values she is in sympathy with them. But the arrival and behavior of a visitor, the knowledge that Cyprian, his wife and the stranger are withholding something from her, begin to undermine her sense of security. Can it be that she is in the new world but not of it? She feels bewildered and alone. Hovering, as it were, between the two worlds, she has an unlooked-for experience. But would this experience have been likely to provide her with the bridge she was seeking?

A very different woman is the central figure of "The Fallow Land," a shrewd, capable girl married to a farmer. Her worst enemy is the land itself, which Mr. Bates pictures as an unyielding force. But to us it is scarcely more than a fantasy, a poetic demon of the imagination. And because of this the epic struggle of the woman is less poignant than it might be. After her husband left her, Deborah fought the land alone to win bread for her two young sons. The war came, the sons went and only one returned. Deborah fought on. In the end, when she had almost mastered the land, she was the victim of the frailties of her ne'er-do-well family rather than of her ancient enemy.

Mr. Bates's prose is smooth and exquisite, his pages are bright with the changing colors of the countryside. He has the "seeing eye," he can capture every mood and shade of the seasons—and yet his book is unsatisfying. Deborah is a heroic figure, and the childhood episodes are vivid. But we are never allowed to see the struggle in its relationship to any social background. Possibly this isolation tends to lessen the story's power and its tragedy.

A girl's devotion to a selfish, boorish young man who believed himself to be in possession of the artistic temperament is the theme of "Candle Flame." Miss Willard portrays events and characters by a series of pictures and statements. She continues adding to her effects as though she were at work on a column of figures, and one is unmoved. But at the end, when events move swiftly and tragically, one is convinced that these events are the natural result of an explosion of passions which have been simmering beneath the surface from the opening pages. Hers is a method of deliberate and skillful accumulation of effect.

In her new novel Miss Margaret Kennedy appears to be trying to blend the two atmospheres of "The Constant Nymph" and "Return I Dare Not." She sends several married couples with their children for a summer holiday on an island in Ireland, and lets loose among them a temperamental prima donna of the "Constant Nymph" school. This lady makes havoc in the ordered ranks of conventional holiday makers, but by a clever trick Miss Kennedy extricates the principal victim. She parades and gently mocks each character in turn and leaves her reader amused and slightly bewildered by a joke which is rather too "family" for his comprehension.

Actor as Historian

A Cultural History of the Modern Age. By Egon Friedell. New York: Knopf. Volume III. $5.

SURELY the circumstances in which this ambitious and somewhat formidable work has been composed must have occurred very rarely in the history of scholarship; for not often can it have happened that a retired actor has withdrawn into his study to tell the story of humanity from the point of view of the cultural forces which have molded our so-called civilization, from the fourteenth century to our own day. The fact that Mr. Friedell has turned to the task of writing history late in life, and without the technical scholarly training which he despises, accounts for some of the eccentricities of his work and for his scorn of historians of other schools than his own—if he can be said properly to belong to any school.

The general characteristics, method and way of approach of his "History" are already familiar from his first two volumes, and little need be said on that score here. There is everywhere evidence of very wide reading interpreted in an individual and wholly unconventional fashion. This is a challenging work whose author is never afraid to take issue with the academic historians and to contradict received opinions if they do not fit into his own conceptions of the development of culture. The reader is again and again startled by the emphasis placed upon some person or event lightly touched on or altogether passed over in the ordinary history. There is generally much greater stress upon the influence and significance of individuals and much less upon the working of impersonal economic forces than in most histories.

The present volume covers the period from the close of the Napoleonic Wars to our own day. The nineteenth century is the villain of the piece. Mr. Friedell calls it "the inhuman century par excellence" and indicts it for its worship of wealth, its neglect of spiritual values, its mechanization of life. The enormous strides in material achievement upon which the period prided itself led to the World War and the present crisis. This volume is indeed an attempt to paint the entire background of the life of today. Political events are not neglected, and there are brilliant portraits of illustrious figures in public life; but proportionate space is allotted to the arts and natural sciences. Especially remarkable are the pages devoted to music and to such personalities in poetry, natural science, philosophy and the arts as Byron and Darwin, Ibsen and Nietzsche. One of the most memorable passages in the book is the analysis of the influence of Thomas Carlyle.

Altogether this is a remarkable volume, to be read with caution, for not only are its judgments irritating, they are often highly questionable. But it is the work of a man who has reaped rich experience from his passage through this world and who has been not afraid to think for himself, challenging the opinions of the generally recognized authorities on his subject.

Pearl Without Price

The Pearl, rendered in Modern Verse by Stanley Perkins Chase. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

FOR most readers of English poetry the fourteenth century means Chaucer, popular ballads and "Gawain and the Green Knight." But to all lovers of the rare and exquisite it should also mean "The Pearl," one of the loveliest jewels "in Britain's lyric coronet," as Tennyson put it. The poem has found an increasing circle of devoted admirers since Sir Israel Gollancz first made it available to the literary laity by his unrhymed modern version, and in the ensuing years it has several times appeared in excellent rhymed translations which have opened its poetic beauties to all who have wished to look for them.

One is inclined to question the need for still another modern version, yet so subtly has Mr. Chase caught the flavor of the poem, so skillfully preserved the naïf but by no means artless quality of the West Midland original, that one can only regard the undertaking of the present rendition as a felicitous favor to the common reader. It is happily free from the taint of pedantry, making no attempt, for instance, to reproduce systematically the original alliteration, but it gains thereby in fidelity to the spirit if not to the letter of the original. The translator has stated that his version is intended primarily for readers of poetry in general, but students of the period should find it fully as useful as any other modern rendition.

This usefulness is increased by a good critical introduction which is a sensitive appreciation of the poem as well as a summary of all the important facts and principal theories about it. The theories fall into two general classes: those which consider the poem to be an elegy for the poet's daughter, and those which consider it an allegory of his spiritual experience. To the modern reader, nourished on the poetry of Mr. T. S. Eliot and his followers, as to all sensitive students of medieval allegory and vision-poetry, it should not be difficult to see the poem as probably a blend of the elegiac and the allegorical, though it is to be doubted whether the external facts or the inner experience which occasioned the poem were exactly as theorists have imagined them. The symbols of "metaphysical" poetry, technically so-called, are seldom constants: the Beatrice of the "Paradiso" is at the same time the historical Beatrice whom Dante loved and the symbol of heavenly wisdom—while who shall say how many things the Phœnician sailor in "The Waste Land" stands for?

The comparison with Dante is instructive for the differences between the two poets which it shows. "The Pearl" is the delicate fruit of that medieval mysticism represented by Thomas à Kempis rather than of the sterner type represented by Dante. The new note in fourteenth-century emotionalism is also apparent in the personal tenderness of the poet's reference to his "little Queen," as it is in Chaucer's Prioress's Tale. But above all, "The Pearl" is notable for the poet's intensely individual love of innocence and purity—"cleannesse," to use the old term—a pearl without price whose reflected luster makes this poem, to some, a priceless heritage. R. P.

Pen Pictures of the Presidents, by Fred T. Wilson (Nashville, Tenn: Southwestern Company) is a series of brief, accurate records of the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Hoover. The author has selected from unpublished letters and manuscripts many arresting sidelights on the Presidents. He has witnessed inaugurations, been a guest at the White House, made personal visits to the homes of many of the Presidents and had direct contact with the work of the Government in Washington. Mr. Wilson's close application to his work is apparent throughout the book. He has refrained from detailing dry statistics with which most people are familiar but has instead presented the more important events in the public lives of the presidents, at the same time including enough incidents and stories of a personal nature to make the Presidents seem agreeably human.

The Oxford Companion to English Literature, compiled and edited by Sir Paul Harvey (New York: Oxford. $4.50), will prove a useful reference work to students and workers in the subject. It includes two main elements: "a list of English authors, literary works and literary societies which have historical or present importance" and "the explanation of allusions commonly met with, or likely to be met with, in English literature, in so far as they are not covered by the articles on English authors and works."

Letters From a Lost Cause

Ham Chamberlayne—Virginian: Letters and papers of an artillery officer in the war for Southern independence, with introduction, notes and index by C. G. Chamberlayne. Richmond, Va.: The Dietz Printing Company, publishers.

JOHN HAMPDEN CHAMBERLAYNE, the "Ham" of these letters, was not an outstanding Confederate leader, nor was his obscurity complete. Born in Richmond, June 2, 1833, he was graduated in 1858 from the University of Virginia, taught at Hanover Academy and passed the bar in 1860. After the war he tried farming from 1865, failed, and in 1868 became a railway clerk until he joined the staff of the Petersburg Index, beginning a journalistic career that in 1873 found him editor of the Virginian at Norfolk. In 1876 he founded the Richmond State, which he edited until Feb. 18, 1832. Ham Chamberlayne, the editor, worked to restore the Union Ham Chamberlayne the soldier had fought to destroy.

The letters and papers selected for publication cover the period of his military service, 1861-65. While the editing and arrangement by his son has been for the most part well done, confusion to the reader results from inclusion of material that had been deleted by the writer of the letter himself, set off with asterisks on the printed page.

The book is well illustrated with photographs, including one never before reproduced of the Edward C. Bruce portrait of "Stonewall" Jackson, a map of eastern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania and a sketch of the entrenched line before Petersburg.

From the letters, mostly those written by Ham Chamberlayne to his mother and to his sister, may be traced with reasonable ease the writer's military progress. At the outset of the war, he resigned a lieutenancy in the quartermaster corps to enlist as a private, was transferred to a battery as a sergeant, commissioned as a lieutenant and cited for gallantry in action.

Captured in Pennsylvania June 28, 1863, by Federal cavalry, Lieutenant Chamberlayne was imprisoned first at Fort Delaware, then on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. Well cared for in prison, he was transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland, and exchanged March 10, 1864, plunging immediately into the Wilderness campaign, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor.

His appointment as a captain and assignment to command a battery was ordered by Jefferson Davis on Aug. 4, 1864. Refusing to surrender with Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, Captain Chamberlayne fled to Charlotte, N. C., and thence into Georgia, where he was captured and paroled at Atlanta. From Atlanta he made his way on horseback to Mississippi, where his mother had taken refuge, afterward returning to Virginia.

Ham Chamberlayne's letters are rich in classical allusions. Never a pessimist despite adversity, in the thick of action he kept his correspondence kindly and free from details harrowing to noncombatants. Regardless of his personal peril, his first thought always was for his mother and of her well-being.

Ham Chamberlayne and his brother officers snatched what fun the war afforded, as "The Lay of the Draggled Plume," photostatically reproduced in the appendix, testifies. This is so dim in spots as to be almost illegible; it is to be hoped that in a revised edition it will be given in type as well. Certainly a revised edition for more general consumption should be undertaken. The first edition, limited to 1000 copies, is published by subscription, and the list of subscribers is a list of the first families of Virginia.

A Victorian Playboy

New Letters of James Russell Lowell, edited by M. A. DeWolfe Howe. New York: Harper. $4.

ANY dulling that may have come in the luster of James Russell Lowell's reputation as a man of letters has been largely the effect of changed literary standards. As Mr. Howe has pointed out in his introduction, "Lowell has unquestionably suffered in the esteem of posterity—especially the section of it now extant—by incriminating himself with some of the attributes of Victorianism now held most culpable. He must have been conscious of this tendency as early as 1848, when he was writing his 'Fable for Critics,' and said of himself, though as a poet:

> The top of the hill he'll ne'er come nigh reaching
> Till he learns the distinction 'twixt singing and preaching."

There can certainly be no dulling of Lowell's literary reputation by the collection of letters that Mr. Howe has put forth; neither is there any belittling of his personal reputation in this revelation of him as a lifelong playboy of the New England world, albeit one of the most high-browed and Brahminical type.

Mr. Howe says that late in life Lowell, in fancy, committed himself to a home for incurable children. He never could get over being a boy, and he does not give evidence of having ever tried very hard. "Early and late he was indeed an incorrigible playboy—and his chief play was with words." But such erudite and Attic wit it is, that it shows itself merely as the effervescence of his wide and varied reading.

An impressive collection of Lowell's letters was made nearly 40 years ago by his friend, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton. Those letters have long been a source of pleasure as well as of information about Lowell as writer, teacher and diplomatist, and about the circle in which he moved. This collection of Mr. Howe's does not exactly add anything new to the picture but it does greatly enhance certain aspects. These are aspects of Lowell's personality and his relations with his family and intimate friends. The letters come as near as anything can to showing what Lowell was like as a conversationalist.

* * *

And what a delightful talker he must have been! Sufficiently opinionated to be interesting, able to let his fancy run without a leash, concerned with the small details that throw new light on any scene or event, a little satirical, a little spicy, with a pervading humor that shows itself not only in his juggling with words but in the deft turn of almost every sentence.

Many of the letters were written to his daughter Mabel, whom he for some reason called "Hopkins." These letters, covering a period from the time "Hopkins" was 6 until the close of her father's career, are a delightful record of the best kind of Victorian father—one who was affectionate without being sentimental, and concerned with all the small happenings of his daughter's life without being domineering. There really were such fathers, in spite of all that novelists tell us, but of course not many of them could express themselves as charmingly as did the father of "Hopkins."

* * *

There are also many letters to Lowell's friends, that illuminate the literary life of the day, tell something of the inside story of a magazine editor's life, recall forgotten literary celebrities, and reveal Lowell's entirely Brahminical attitude toward criticism of his own work. There are letters to "Dear Wendell" (Dr. Holmes); affectionate, fun-poking letters to Henry James; letters to W. D. Howells—one beginning "You dear boy"—and letters that proclaim Lowell's faith in Howells—"He is almost the only one of our younger authors in whom I have faith."

These letters are, of course, biographical material of the richest sort, though Mr. Howe's first objective was not so much to reveal Lowell's personality as to give the public some hitherto hidden writings that are worth reading. What adds the final touch of delightfulness to them is, however, just that personal flavor in the learned and graceful fooling that runs from beginning to end.

A British Agent in Moscow

Memoirs of a British Agent, by R. H. Bruce Lockhart. London and New York: Putnam. 9s. net; $3.50.

A PERSONAL story extremely well told and uncommonly worth telling, is Mr. Lockhart's narrative. The author was a member of the British consular staff in Moscow for several years before the Revolution. Recalled in 1917 because of a personal indiscretion, he was sent back to Russia early in 1918 on a mission that was far outside the range of conventional diplomacy—that of maintaining unofficial contact with the new, unrecognized Soviet régime.

It is Mr. Lockhart's account of this part of his career that possesses the greatest general historical interest. Like several of the other foreign representatives on the spot, notably Col. Raymond Robins of the American Red Cross, Lockhart had formed a realistic estimate of the strength and stability of the Soviet régime, and this led him to oppose the experiment of forcible anti-Bolshevist intervention. But the views of the French Ambassador, M. Noulens, and other uncompromising advocates of intervention prevailed, and the thoroughly unfortunate results of the allied invasion of Russia, undertaken with ridiculously inadequate forces, are trenchantly and accurately summed up by Mr. Lockhart.

Mr. Lockhart's own position in Moscow, as he frankly admits, became distinctly anomalous after his government had definitely committed itself to a policy of intervention. In September he was arrested by the Cheka and imprisoned for several weeks on the charge of having conspired to overthrow the Soviet Government by means of a coup d'état, to be brought about by the Lettish regiments, which at that time represented one of the most reliable Bolshevist military units. The author is so apparently candid and so free from anti-Bolshevist rancor or bias in his narrative and his judgments that one instinctively accepts his statement that the "plot" story was an invention, so far as he was personally concerned, although it is uncertain how far a certain spy may have gone in his talks with Berzin, the commander of the Lettish regiments, who, judging from Mr. Lockhart's story, played the rôle of a Soviet agent provocateur by professing willingness to take part in an anti-Soviet plot.

The figures in Mr. Lockhart's reminiscences are lifelike, because the author has a gift for vivid thumbnail characterization. One sees Lenin, "whose vanity was proof against all flattery." Trotzky, "who would willingly die fighting for Russia provided there was a big enough audience to see him do it"; Radek, "a Puck full of malice and with a delicious sense of humor," and the American Ambassador, Mr. Francis, "who didn't know a Left Social Revolutionary from a potato" but who apparently did possess a sense of dry humor, evinced in one of the best of the many amusing anecdotes with which Mr. Lockhart enlivens his book.

Mr. Lockhart's book should appeal to a wide circle of readers as the uninhibited record of a man who was in a position to see a good deal of the inside workings of the Bolshevist Revolution in its first stages. And over the whole narrative broods a distinctive atmosphere, curiously compounded of romance and tragedy, of fascination and frustration—an atmosphere that probably pervades the Russian reminiscences of more than one foreigner. W. H. C.

The Mad Musician, by Robert Haven Schauffler (New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50), is an abridgment into one volume of the author's two-volume "Beethoven: The Man Who Freed Music."

A Williamsburg Scrap Book, compiled by the Williamsburg Garden Club (Richmond: Dietz Printing Company) is the personal history of Williamsburg, Va., gleaned from old letters, legends and newspaper clippings. Historians, as well as other writers, have hitherto described the major political and social events of the famous town during the years 1632-1779. Much has been written about its early associations and the splendor of the entertainments at the "Palace" before the Revolution, when Williamsburg was the seat of the government of a Royal Colony and a representative of the English King was always in residence. Its important connection with the Revolution has also been detailed in stories about Lafayette and Cornwallis, and of the evacuation of Williamsburg. These facts, however, are but lightly sketched in the Williamsburg Scrap Book. Instead, there are interesting bits from old letters, accounts of breakfast parties and other social gatherings by Mrs. Peachy Wills, the Mrs. Grundy of Williamsburg, who set down her observations in letters to her niece. In addition, there are amusing anecdotes about quaint characters. Lastly, the Williamsburg of today is described as a tranquil, conservative town, so dreamily sleeping in the sun that one year it dozed right through election day. Pencil illustrations of the town's picturesque houses, streets and churches by Mr. Orin Bullock further contribute to the charm of the book.

Before Melville

Mocha Dick, the White Whale of the Pacific, by J. N. Reynolds, Esq. Illustrated by L. L. Balcom. New York: Scribner. $3.50.

THE first published account on record of the legend of the "Great White Whale," which the world knows so well through Herman Melville's famous novel, appeared in the Knickerbocker Magazine in 1839, 12 years before the publication of "Moby Dick." There is no suggestion of plagiarism on Melville's part, for the legend had long been common knowledge among whaling men. Nevertheless it is quite possible that Melville saw the account in the Knickerbocker Magazine.

The author of that first known account of the famous White Whale was J. N. Reynolds, a United States naval officer, Mr. Henry Wintrish, who had a copy of the Knickerbocker Magazine in his collection of rare books, suggested to the artist, Mr. Lowell LeRoy Balcom, that he make a set of engraved blocks to illustrate it, and out of the suggestion has come an artistically impressive volume containing the 100-year-old story and 24 interesting illustrations from etched reproductions of linoleum prints.

The story is a conventional sea tale written in the florid diction of a century ago. It has none of the philosophy and none of the grimness of Melville's novel, but is a simple narration of adventure. Its chief excuse for being revived, aside from its interest as a literary relic, is that it serves as a good vehicle for some unusual illustrations. Great care has been expended in making the work a fine piece of bookmaking.

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EDUCATIONAL

Six Steps to Take Before Cutting School Budget

Need of Planning for Early Restoration of Educational Opportunities

By J. W. CRABTREE
Secretary National Education Association
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

SCHOOLS are being pinched between increased responsibilities and decreased resources. Unemployment and business conditions generally are bringing children into the schools by the thousands.

Figures recently collected by the research division of the National Education Association indicate that the annual rate of increase in public school enrollment is half as large again as the rate prevailing in 1929. As a result, almost every school system in the country is struggling to adjust itself to an unexpected increase in enrollments, particularly at the high-school level. Climbing enrollment figures have always characterized American education, but the general economic situation has flooded the schools with an eager horde of children and adults.

It is well that the schools were ready to receive this influx. If the ratio of school attendance to the population that is between 5 and 17 years of age were now what it was only 10 years ago, over 2,000,000 young people, now in school, would be out looking for jobs.

Better Taxation Imperative

This insistent demand for increased accommodations is accompanied by an equally insistent demand for governmental economy. The inefficient tax system which characterizes many states is threatening to break down entirely. While governmental budgets, including school budgets, must be scrutinized for every possible economy, steps should be taken to prevent ill-advised retrenchments which are sure to penalize the children. Because conditions are changing so rapidly, it is difficult to estimate the losses which the schools of the nation have thus far endured.

A conservative estimate would suggest that present school funds are at least 15 per cent below those available in 1929-1930. Some communities, of course, have suffered much worse losses. Because the schools have always been, on the whole, modestly financed, these losses mean real decreases in educational opportunities for American boys and girls. Unless parents and citizens actively insist that wise and constructive policies prevail, the schools will suffer even more. The school budget represents a tempting target for the first broadside from the economy shotgun. It is a large single item and, on the whole, poorly defended. Parents and citizens should have in mind such considerations as these before they consent to further drastic reductions in the funds available for the education of their children.

There are six steps which should be taken before a policy of drastic reductions in educational funds is accepted by the people of any community.

The Six Steps

First, everything possible should be done to make sure that the public revenue system is effectively administered, and in accordance with the highest possible concept of sound and equitable taxation. The public schools depend on taxes for practically all of their support, and it is important to the welfare of public education, therefore, that the system of taxation be in accordance with sound economics. Nearly all authorities in the field of taxation condemn our present over-reliance upon the general property tax. These experts, while avoiding soothing prescriptions for all our tax troubles, are nevertheless rather well agreed on the broad lines necessary for improvement. They agree that there are other kinds of taxes than those levied on farms and homes, and that these other types should be used to supplement or reduce the property tax. In most states, however, there are sources of public revenue which are altogether escaping their proper contribution to the support of government. Before you conclude that the total load of taxation for schools and other governmental services is too heavy, make sure that every one in your city and state is carrying his fair share of the cost of public services from which all profit.

The second thing to do before adopting a policy of retrenchment in education is to make sure that nonessential public functions are eliminated. It is unfortunately true in some states and cities that the school revenues have been reduced while revenues for every other purpose have been left untouched or reduced in much smaller relative amounts. Such a policy runs counter to the future welfare of our country.

Cannot Be Postponed

The third thing to do before we cut the school budget is to postpone all expenditures that can be postponed. You can build a highway this year, next year, or the year after that. A few people may be temporarily inconvenienced but serious harm will seldom result. There are many other governmental activities which can also be delayed. To postpone the education of a child, however, is impossible. As long as he is growing he is getting an education—good or bad. The years of childhood are all too brief for proper preparation for the difficulties of modern life. Men are children but once, and during that period their right to full opportunity for mental as well as physical growth should not be abridged.

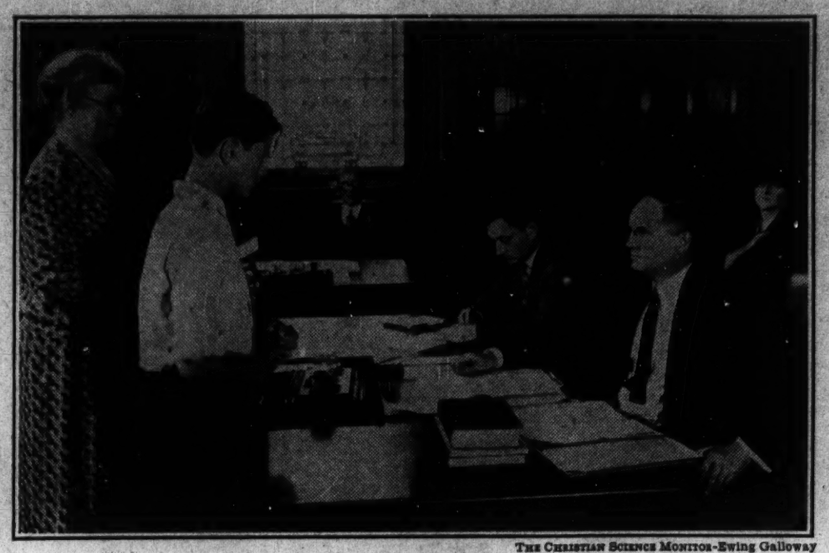
Fourth, before the school budget is cut, the results of such reductions should be foreseen. It seems to be an innocent and harmless act to draw a blue pencil through certain columns of figures in the school budget. But what does that blue pencil strike out of the lives of the boys and girls of your community? Does it mean closing kindergartens? Does it mean denying special educational opportunities for crippled and other unfortunate children? Does it mean closing the doors of evening schools to unemployed adults who are honestly trying to fit themselves for greater usefulness when better times return? Does it mean the closing of playgrounds and other community activities? Does it mean harassed teachers and overcrowded classrooms? Before you consent to reductions in the school budget, see what they mean to the children in terms of human values.

Fifth, when all the steps outlined above have been taken, some retrenchments in education may still seem unavoidable. If this be the case, it is still important to make those retrenchments at the points where they will do least damage to the educational opportunities that are most needed. It may be possible temporarily for some auxiliary school services to be continued on a voluntary nonpublic basis. If so, let these services be taken out of the school budget entirely. The job of fitting a school system to a curtailed budget is a difficult one on which the very best professional advice should be secured. Your superintendent of schools with the counsel of his staff should be in a position to offer you this advice. The chances are that he has for months been thinking of little else than how the schools could be most economically maintained. He may be able to offer to the local board of education plans for reorganization and adjustments that will mean real economies. Give careful consideration to his recommendations. He makes these recommendations with a specialized background of training and experience and with the educational interests of your children at heart.

Should Be Temporary

Sixth and finally, before you cut that school budget let it be agreed that unavoidable reductions effected now are merely temporary matters. Services discontinued are to be brought back at the first possible moment. If it has been necessary to reduce the salaries of employees, such reductions should be on a temporary basis and the regular salary schedule should be put in operation again as soon as possible. Teachers' salaries have never been unduly high, and permanent reductions will sooner or later affect adversely the quality of services that can be recruited for this work.

The work of the schools has already been seriously weakened. We can, however, plan honestly and intelligently to restore former high standards as soon as economic conditions permit. The American people should begin to plan now for the early restoration of complete educational opportunities in every state, city, village, and rural district.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Ewing Galloway

NOT TO PUNISH BUT TO HELP

Children's Court, New York City, Conducted by Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt.

The boy is a hired model. Otherwise the picture is true to fact. The woman standing by the boy is Court Probation Officer Mary Grace. Under the window is Deputy Clerk Elmer Clark, who has been in this work 33 years. He has given friendly advice and encouragement to probably 100,000 boys and girls, supplementing the work of the judge.

Justice Hoyt first hears the case in the courtroom, then later calls the accused into his private office for a heart-to-heart talk. Sane handling of children brought to justice, more human and constructively administered reform schools, boys' clubs, and a more intelligent public opinion have all helped to decrease juvenile delinquency. Whereas 85,000 boys were brought before the New York Children's Court from 1902 to 1911, only 44,000 were brought in the decade just closed. In this way does correction become a matter of education.

The Parent

Coöperation Practiced in Many Ways

Wairoa, New Zealand

Dear Editors and Readers:

It would take far more than 300 words to express my gratitude for the whole of our wonderful newspaper and especially for these feature pages and the Parent column.

I want to tell all the parents and others who have contributed such helpful, constructive thoughts about coöperative home-building how splendidly this ideal is bearing fruit in our own experience. We have three girls and a boy—the eldest girl is contributing her share by making her own way in business in London. The three youngsters whom we brought out here jumped straight from an ordinary school and home life into life on a small dairy farm in its beginnings, and I am sure very many readers of this column know what that means.

We have 33½ acres of pasture land and 16 cows, which we have to milk by hand at present. The elder of the two girls we have with us, 17 since we arrived here, is our chief milker, and responsible, under her father's guidance for the rearing of 11 calves. She helped him to put down a concrete floor in the cow bails; and she also takes the cream in to the dairy factory, two miles away, four days a week, in our "old-time" buggy. When she returns and "Mary" is unharnessed, she comes into the kitchen with a cheery smile and "Now what can I do for you, Mummy?" The younger girl and our son of 10 milk two or three cows, besides doing small odd jobs for me in the house, before they go to school; and immediately on their return home, after something to eat, they are off to the cowshed again, cheerfully leaving home work till after "tea," because they realize how much happier it is to get through work quickly all together than to let two struggle through alone and come in tired. They are most keen and interested in all the farm affairs, and so delighted when a cow gives more milk than usual.

We have pointed out to the children that each one is as important as another in the smooth running of the "home machine," and when, as occasionally happens in the best-regulated families, some one feels a little off, or not quite so "workish" as usual, a reminder of this fact and a few words of loving appreciation soon bring harmony again.

In writing this letter, it has occurred to the writer, what a wonderful watchword for mental home-building is to be found in some words written by the founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy: "Unity is spiritual coöperation" (My. 162). (Mrs.) H. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. H. Y., an Old Friend of the Parent Column, Sends This Snapshot From New Zealand, Where the Family Is Proving a Fine Sense of Unity Through Working Together on a Dairy Farm. All Have a Ready Hand in the Project and Much Is Evidently Being Learned Besides Dairy Farming. Here Is a Glimpse of the Younger Workers.

Your many Parent column friends will be glad to hear from you again, Mrs. Y. They so enjoyed your letters of some years ago from the Island of Guernsey.—Editors.

Play as a Lubricant

Wilton, Conn.

Dear Friends:

This little experience is sent in to help some other dear mother as I have been helped and inspired to go on with my individual duties of a mother by the many encouraging experiences of others.

We have three sons in our home and I find it rather difficult with the oldest boy to make him see that sometimes it is his duty and privilege to help mother with home duties.

If I can work it like play as in the following incident the duty is performed more spontaneously and is really enjoyed:

I have made it a rule that Saturday morning he must stay home and help me a little and play around home. In the afternoon he can perhaps go to a friend's for a little while or go fishing or for a walk or some other little excursion; it varies according to the time of year.

One Saturday morning while he was wiping the dishes for me we made believe we were visiting the zoo and the different articles of silverware and dishes were all sorts and different kinds of animals.

In our playing this he picked up something and named it a black lynx. Then he asked me if I knew the story of how the lynx got his funny old stubby tail. I said "No." So he proceeded to relate to me the details of the little story, and when he finished the tale the dishes were all done and it had been real fun for both of us.

It just seems as though we mothers have to come down to the boy's attitude and use play as a means to this end, for our little ones can be more tractable if approached properly.

I seem to find this hard at times, but as the children are growing and caring more for themselves this freedom is giving me more time to read and sing to them. This helps them to want to sing more.

The oldest boy has his cornet and is playing with children, learning to play in the school band.

The second boy, six years old, likes to help me wash the dishes quite frequently and he pretends they are school children going to school and we name the grades and classes they are attending, as suggested to me by a story on the Children's Page, a while ago. I find my littlest boy very helpful, willing to do things without being asked, and many times offering to help.

We have tried to coöperate with the school by keeping in touch with teachers to know if we can help in any way. Sometimes we can. My husband and I are members of the local P. T. A.

I am grateful I can share this letter with all the Monitor friends, and wish to thank each and all for the many helpful letters I have enjoyed. (Mrs.) R. K.

Students who are working their way through the Pennsylvania State College make as good grades as the average student. Taking a cross section of 166 students which represents those working as waiters, librarians, campus police, theater ushers, orchestra members and kitchen help, the men average 1.35 in a grading system where "0" is passing and "3" the highest grade given. An average of "1" is necessary for graduation. The average for the entire college in the same period was 1.36. Only one of the 166 students fell below a "0" average, while the waiters in McAllister Hall averaged 1.66.

She Did Not Sulk

And Bore the Offending Boy No Malice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE morning Harold had come before Mr. Gilbert, the principal, for rigid discipline. Miss Wilson had been definite and severe in her charges and entirely just, but she had insisted upon the full penalty that the offense merited. Harold listened to the verdict in silence, but Mr. Gilbert felt that the relations between teacher and pupil, which had been most friendly, were bound in the future to be strained.

After school that same night, he had occasion to go to Miss Wilson's study hall and was surprised to find her and Harold in seemingly amicable conversation. Harold rose at Mr. Gilbert's entrance, gathered up his books and with a "good night" that showed no trace of irritation, left the room.

The Principal Discovers Something

"I thought after this morning," said Mr. Gilbert, "that you and Harold would have little use for each other. I know, of course, you haven't weakened, but what has happened? How is it that you manage to knock a boy down with one hand, as you did Harold this morning, and then pick him up with the other?"

"Perhaps because I do not hold his one misdemeanor so close to the eye that it shuts out all his good qualities. We had things out this morning, and you upheld me splendidly. Harold knows he was in the wrong and is taking his punishment without a murmur. That ends the matter so far as I am concerned, and I see no reason why all our other relations should not remain unchanged."

"But how did you get Harold into the same mood?"

Miss Wilson thought a moment before answering. "I think it must be because I try never to sulk at an offender. In every other particular when there has been anything like an issue, I treat him as usual. I have seen teachers, after a disturbance like that of this morning, carry their irritation over into all other relations and in this way sulk for days. And the worst of it is that pupils seem to expect it. It took Harold most of the day to realize that I bore him no malice."

How She Did It

"But how did you make him understand?"

"Well, the first thing Harold did when he came back into the room, was to knock a pile of books onto the floor. I don't know whether he intended to annoy me or not, but I took no notice and he did nothing more. He is in my geometry class and excels in drawing the figures. I took pains to call attention rather casually to the especially good one he had put on the board. Later I asked him to do something for me just as I had been in the habit of doing. In fact, all day I watched for opportunities of showing him that the trouble of the morning was settled and had nothing to do with anything else. Of course I had to be careful not to overdo the friendly attitude but to keep it natural, for young people are very keen and boys especially will not submit to coddling."

"I believe," said Mr. Gilbert, "that you've hit upon something vital that isn't put down in formal psychology."

"It is just as true in school work as it is anywhere else that we should be big enough to take an offense by the throat and the offender by the hand," replied Miss Wilson. "At any rate, the idea is a good one when applied to teaching." F. M.

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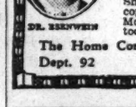
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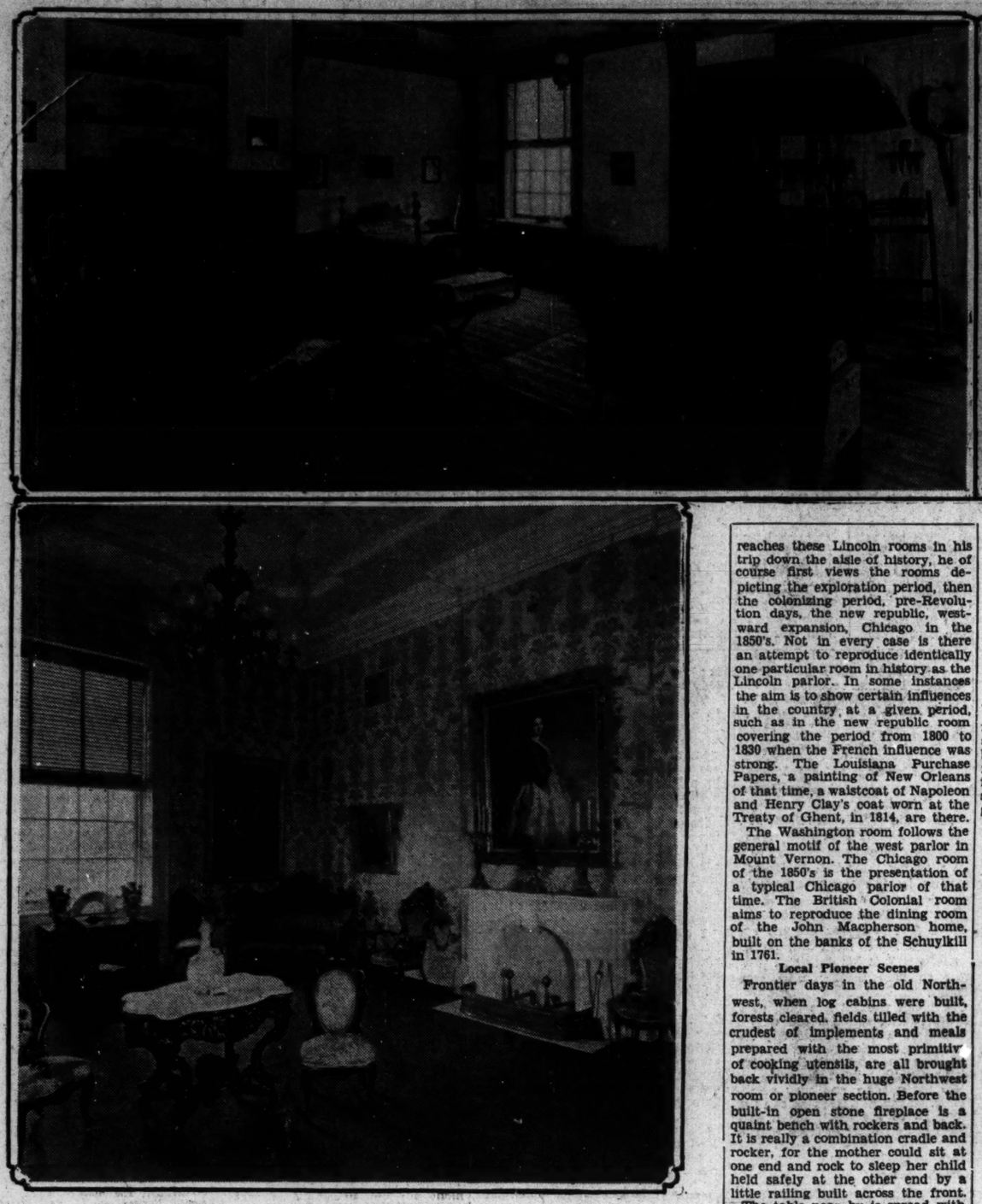

By Courtesy Chicago Historical Socity to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left, above—In the new home of the Chicago Historical Society, some of the household utensils, farming tools and furniture of the frontier days in the vicinity of Chicago are now assembled in a group that is called the pioneer cabin, the part which is shown being designated as the bedroom end. Those primitive abodes were actually very small and crowded, a fact that may be lost sight of by visitors
Right, above—The parlor in President Lincoln's home in Springfield, Ill., has been reproduced, the secretary-desk, sofa, armchair and whatnot having come from the original room. The carpet and curtains are contemporary, but from other sources
Below—A parlor of one of Chicago's luxurious homes of the 1850's is another feature of the settings in the new building. The elaborately carved rosewood furniture of early Victorian years was made in New York, and was the subject of an article on this page, Oct. 8, 1932. The marble mantel is a survivor of the great fire of 1871, while the clock and candelabra which stand on it were gifts of the Prince of Wales—later Edward VII—to a Chicago family whose guest he had been

Mid-Western History Revived

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago.

AS THOUGH welcoming an old friend to a new residence, Chicagoans have been flocking to the city's new Historical Society building in great numbers, since its opening in the middle of November. The first week saw 10,000 persons cross its threshold while the usual number visiting the old Dearborn Street place was only about 1250 a week.

So much light, orderliness, and cleanliness characterize the exhibits in the new colonial building in Lincoln Park that a visit is far more refreshing than it was in the rather dark and all too crowded old location. Moreover, in the spacious new rooms history is dramatized for the visitor as he follows in chronological order the aisles flanked by rooms so carefully furnished in authentic pieces of historic value.

Decades of history live again as though each period had stepped from its ancient epoch to parade itself in its original authenticity before the 20th century resident. General Braddock's chair, placed in a group of articles of the same period; Kit Carson's powder horn hobnobbing with relics of other western explorers; the cane of William Henry Harrison, and thousands of other mementos seem to take on a more important significance when properly displayed.

Priceless Lincolniana Shown

The Lincoln relics, for instance, which form probably one of the country's largest collections of authentic pieces actually used and lived with by the Great Emancipator, are brought together in a suite of rooms by themselves. A huge portrait of Lincoln by G. P. A. Healy, showing him in a pensive mood with his chin in his hand, is well lighted in a room which holds many very precious former possessions of the martyred President. The shawl which he wore when visiting army headquarters; the little old desk at which he studied law in Vandalia, Ill.—almost like a small school desk of pioneer days in its crudeness and simplicity; his top hat, old rubbers and black cotton umbrella are among other intimate things.

But still more realistic is the reproduction of the parlor of his Springfield home. The old black horsehair rocker drawn up before the fireplace with the characteristic much-worn hassock for a foot rest comfortably placed before it, seems to carry one back to Springfield in the 1850's.

His Springfield Home Duplicated

Into this quaint parlor, in the original of which, it is claimed, Lincoln received the news of his nomination for the Presidency, are brought other pieces which originally were used by him in Springfield. In one corner stands his old secretary bookcase, with its drawers below and its glass doors above. To make it even more homey, a collection of old books having the same titles as those used by him at that time are placed on the shelves. Elliot's "Debates on the Federal Constitution," Hume's "Essays," Scott's "Political Works" and "Robinson Crusoe" are there.

A Historic Washington Bedroom

The Peterson bedroom, faithfully copied from the one in Washington, D. C., across the street from the Ford Theater, calls forth many a reverent comment. In reproducing this room to which Lincoln was taken on the night of the tragedy, every care was taken to make the doors, woodwork, slanting ceiling, wall paper just as nearly like the original as possible, to compose an adequate background for the spool bed, chest of drawers and chair.

How these pieces got to Chicago makes an interesting story. A soldier guarding the house in Washington when crowds of people were trying to see the place bought the contents of the bedroom from Mr. Peterson for $25 and had them stored with his sister for many years in Batavia, N. Y. Later they were purchased by Mr. Charles F. Guenther of Chicago and finally came along with the Guenther collection to the Chicago Historical Society.

Thus each period of history is given one or more rooms in the new museum. Before the visitor even reaches these Lincoln rooms in his trip down the aisle of history, he of course first views the rooms depicting the exploration period, then the colonizing period, pre-Revolution days, the new republic, westward expansion, Chicago in the 1850's. Not in every case is there an attempt to reproduce identically one particular room in history as the Lincoln parlor. In some instances the aim is to show certain influences in the country at a given period, such as in the new republic room covering the period from 1800 to 1830 when the French influence was strong. The Louisiana Purchase Papers, a painting of New Orleans of that time, a waistcoat of Napoleon and Henry Clay's coat worn at the Treaty of Ghent, in 1814, are there.

The Washington room follows the general motif of the west parlor in Mount Vernon. The Chicago room of the 1850's is the presentation of a typical Chicago parlor of that time. The British Colonial room aims to reproduce the dining room of the John Macpherson home, built on the banks of the Schuylkill in 1761.

Local Pioneer Scenes

Frontier days in the old Northwest, when log cabins were built, forests cleared, fields tilled with the crudest of implements and meals prepared with the most primitiv of cooking utensils, are all brought back vividly in the huge Northwest room or pioneer section. Before the built-in open stone fireplace is a quaint bench with rockers and back. It is really a combination cradle and rocker, for the mother could sit at one end and rock to sleep her child held safely at the other end by a little railing built across the front.

The table near by is spread with red cloth and set with old crockery dishes having a glazed yellow finish, horn-handled forks and knives and pewter spoons, with an old kerosene lamp in the center. There seems no end to the collection of pioneer tools and primitive farming implements, for it must be remembered that Chicago was in the heart of the old Northwest and that the first articles collected by the Historical Society were these pioneer relics.

The Extensive Library

One of the most valuable parts of the new building, though less pictorial than the dramatizing of the periods of history, is the library. The Chicago Historical Society, founded in 1856, had as its first purpose the gathering and perpetuating of historical evidence pertaining to Chicago and the old Northwest. The first few documents have grown into a large and valuable research library. In the new building a comfortable space is reserved for a reading room, in close proximity to stacks containing 50,000 volumes on general American history, particularly on Chicago and the Northwest territory.

In addition there are 50,000 manuscripts and documents, which came in so fast that there were not funds enough to employ a staff to translate and catalogue them, according to Mr. Charles B. Pike, president of the society. Many early French documents are only now being translated for the first time. In the spacious new quarters students are encouraged to take advantage of the library.

From "Children's Toys of Yesterday" by Courtesy Studio Publications to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This enlarged view of the kitchen of the doll's house, shown below, reveals the complete detail with which these little structures were outfitted. Here may be seen not only the chief items of furniture and fully dressed figures, but a dresser filled with pewter, kitchen utensils of pottery and of metal, and a table on which are fruits and other food

Playthings as Collectors See Them

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

SEVERAL hundred excellent pictures of dolls and of furnished houses for them, of toys in large variety that were used by children of ancient Egyptians and Greeks and by those of later centuries, including the nineteenth, compose a book that has lately appeared. It is entitled "Children's Toys of Past Centuries," is edited by C. Geoffrey Holme and published by the Studio Publications, Inc., New York City, at $3.50. A brief preface is the only text aside from the sufficient explanatory title attached to each picture.

Many and at times surprising are the subjects that attract the attention of enthusiasts. It may seem to some people that the collection of toys would be a peculiarly childish interest for an adult to follow—one that could lead to little that was worth while in either the acquisition of the objects or knowledge of their significance, if they have any.

Apparently that all depends on the way one goes about the task, or the pastime. Like the following of almost any other trail into the past, one goes but a little distance before influences and relations are revealed that were quite unexpected and are very alluring. If ones curiosity is lively enough, it may be quite true that the whole scope of man's knowledge will be included ultimately, whatever topic one chooses, provided he pursues it with eagerness and intelligence.

Numerous Museums Show Them

So it may not seem strange that 30 museums of Europe as well as one or more in the United States have collections of toys. In dolls, tiny horse carts and miniature houses of present and past centuries, these institutions find significant evidences of racial status and progress, or of æsthetic standards, or of skill in handicraft, according to the objectives that actuate them. Thus there are likely to be different incentives back of the acquisitions in this field by the Ethnographic Museum of Bale, the Dansk Folkemuseum of Copenhagen, the Hungarian National Museum at Budapest and the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City.

All the thirty museums of varied natures and half as many private collections have contributed to the volume of illustrations that compose the volume mentioned. Chief of these playthings are dolls, which appear to have been desired and possessed by the earliest peoples whose remains of domestic life have been found in any quantity. From Egypt have come examples of wood, made 4000 years ago and later. Ancient Greece yielded some of terra-cotta and of clay from the fifth century B. C. Medieval Europe provided others.

It might be added that the doll instinct seems to include the whole human race, for it is found among Eskimos, who form them from bone and ivory; African natives who utilize sticks, feathers and paint; American aborigines who shape rude images from wood or leather. Perhaps at the root of this practice is the common inclination in the child to mimicry of parents, as it longs for some object on which to bestow the attention and affection that it has received. But that is a matter which might better be left for enthnologists to explain.

Perhaps for Adults, Too

It may be questioned whether dolls have not received more attention from adults than from children, for many of these little images are the result of much skill and expense in their modeling and dressing. Some have been so gay and elaborate as to remove them from the status of playthings to that of exhibitions of needlework and the gown-maker's art, too rich and costly to be fondled and caressed. Parents well know that it is likely to be the bedraggled or to them unlovely member of this nursery group that is most tenderly treated by the little girl—or boy.

Some of those fashionably gowned figures surely were not meant for toys at all, but were models to show the styles of Paris to ladies in distant cities in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Even so early the French capital was becoming the leader of all Europe in matters of dress, international agreement permitting these puppets to pass freely from one country to another even during wartime.

The child's wish to act like adults may account for his liking for horses and carts and soldiers, a taste that shows itself in toy horses, a horse and chariot, and a horse loaded with a pair of water jars, all used by Greek children 3000 to 4000 years ago. As men's activities have changed since then, so have the boys' playthings, until now they have building material for bridges and skyscrapers, electric trains and motorcars. In the interval came the soldier afoot or mounted, the civilian on horseback or within his coach, and the Noah's ark, a miniature menagerie.

It is not easy to believe that all such miniature replicas of seventeenth and eighteenth century homes as are shown on these pages were made wholly for the amusement of children. Even though they were, it seems likely that the craftsmen who completely outfitted eight or ten rooms, from scullery to drawing room, must have found more pleasure in their work than little folks ever did in using the things. Next in importance was doubtless the satisfaction of the parent or other donor. I am inclined to think that dolls' houses of this very elaborate and expensive sort may never have reached the nursery or been used for play. They seem too delicate in all their fittings and too complete after so many years to have withstood handling by children.

Another Possible Adult Interest

It appears more likely that they were intended as "curiosities," as Samuel Pepys terms the clever novelties of workmanship or art that he occasionally saw in the houses of wealthy friends. It is easy to fancy the delight of men and women guests in the time of Charles II as a host displayed to them a minute house that might stand on a side table, its rooms outfitted with every little thing that would be found in one of normal dimensions and all of correct design and perfect proportions. It would not surprise me if records were found showing that in some cases these were models of the very homes in which they were first kept, and that they were for the owner's amusement and his friends', rather than his child's.

Extremely skillful craftsmanship was required to produce the tiny models of cabinetwork, tableware of silver, china and pewter, kitchen utensils of metal and earthenware and wood, as well as the rugs, hangings and pictures that were sometimes complete in amazing detail. To be sure, those illustrated are the finest known examples, selected from those chosen by museums.

One benefit comes to us that could not have been intended when these things were devised. They hold numerous important material records of the manner of furnishing homes in years that knew nothing of interior decoration as a designated activity, although they practiced it with complete success. These little replicas have held for us some of those manners of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries while the actual homes of the times and their contents may have wholly disappeared. So, while others are scanning this book for archaic dolls or those of their grandmother's girlhood, some find in it suggestions of important events in social progress and we, incidentally, are gratified to see precisely how a room in a rich Flemish burgher's house looked in the time of Peter Paul Rubens.

This miniature home, called a doll's house, in a cabinet of walnut veneer, was made in 1743, in Holland, and is now in the Gemeente Museum, The Hague. This illustrates the more elaborate types which we have stated elsewhere seem quite unsuited to use as children's playthings. The richly inlaid cabinet which encloses it is presumably about five feet high, with drawers in the lower part

Greek children of 2000 years ago used toys of clay, such as this little horse and chariot, which is now in the Spielzeug Museum, Sonneberg

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THE HOME FORUM

Sherlock Holmes

THERE are many difficult points in the career of Sherlock Holmes. Some people who have given much thought to the subject believe that his later adventures were spurious; others think them genuine. Mr. Thomas Blakeney inclines to the idea that Holmes was a Cambridge man; Mr. S. C. Roberts, though not specifically assigning him to Oxford, regards this view with serious doubt. But, after prolonged consideration, I have come to the conclusion that I agree neither with these students nor with any other commentator on the life of Holmes that I happen to have read. My own attitude to the question of Holmes is so unconventional that it borders almost on paradox. It is so startling that I hesitate to mention it, lest I should be unjustly regarded as a mere seeker after notoriety. But the fact is that I believe Holmes never to have existed. I think that he was only a character in fiction.

I am prepared for the chorus of incredulity with which this statement will be met. I know that Holmes's exploits are chronicled at great length, and in considerable detail, in several large volumes, by Dr. John H. Watson. I know that Mr. Blakeney, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Bell, Mr. Milne, and many other writers of fame and repute, have devoted a goodly portion of their time and intellect to settling difficult problems in the adventures of the great detective. "What," you will exclaim in amazement, "do you suggest that these learned, these incomparably able men have been mistaken, that they have accepted as a real man a mere invention?" Well, odd and presumptuous as it may seem, that is exactly the point I wish to make. I am convinced that Holmes, his adventures, his habits, and his methods were all invented by Dr. Watson, and I am surprised that the latter's editor, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, did not guess as much.

Moreover, I am also convinced that at first Dr. Watson himself intended his writings to be taken as fiction. No one, I think, was more surprised than he when the public, and not only the public, but several of the acutest intellects in Britain, accepted these strange stories as actual, genuine biography. "A Study in Scarlet" is the first long, ambitious work that Dr. Watson undertook. And it is surely a significant fact that it is presented frankly as a work of fiction. In it Dr. Watson makes unblushing and undisguised use of one of the oldest devices of the novelist. He tells us, that is, something which, were he a mere biographer, he could not possibly have known. A novelist knows everything about his characters, even the impossible. That is the convention of fiction. When Dickens informs us of Sidney Carton's last thoughts, though Carton never uttered them to anyone, we are not surprised, nor is our belief in the verisimilitude of the narrative shaken. It is the business of the novelist to perform such feats as the publication of thoughts that have never been revealed. He is presumed to have secret sources of information. But the biographer, if he is to be taken seriously, and Watson was nothing if not a serious man, must not go beyond his documents. Watson, biographer, would never have done so; and Watson, novelist, had no need to do so, for there were no documents in the case at all, beyond his own invention.

In "A Study in Scarlet," it will be remembered, there is a character named Jefferson Hope. It is from Jefferson Hope that Watson ostensibly gets all his information about Ferrier and the little girl starving in the American wilderness before they were rescued by Brigham Young and his band. But Hope told Watson nothing at all about the early history of the Ferriers, nor about Ferrier's rise to wealth, nor about his own first meeting with Lucy, nor about their attempted escape. Yet all these things Watson has, earlier on, narrated with exhaustive detail. On the hypothesis of the story being a sober record of fact, Watson is telling things that he could not possibly have known. He is undisguisedly romancing. After such unashamed invention, he could never expect his word to be believed again. But the explanation is obvious. Watson did not intend his story to be read as history. He presented it as light and amusing fiction, in which his knowing these secret things would be quite within the conventions.

Then, the unexpected happened. The readers of Watson's volume took it all as simple truth. And Watson saw the joke. He thereupon decided to humor the public to the top of its bent; and proceeded, in his subsequent volumes on the life and adventures of the mythical Sherlock Holmes, to pull off what must be regarded as the biggest hoax in literary history. Never again, after "A Study in Scarlet," did he write as a novelist. He adopted the methods of the biographer; and, with his tongue in his cheek, proceeded to pull the public's leg good and hard.

Watson was a careful man. When he abandoned the novelist's function, he accepted the canons of biography in all their rigor. In none of his works subsequent to "A Study in Scarlet" is there any passage unmistakably bearing the marks of fiction. But, in spite of his care, there are a few points that give him away. He never quite decided which university Holmes had attended, a matter that could never have remained unsettled had Holmes been a real man. Again, in one story he says that Holmes knew nothing of literature. But he forgot this later on, and made him quote from many English and foreign authors. Had Holmes genuinely existed, Watson would not have made these contradictory remarks about him. With an invented character, however, a little uncertainty about his minor qualifications may naturally be expected, especially when the stories are published at long intervals, during which the author has had time to forget a great deal of what he has written in previous books. In "The Hound of the Baskervilles," there is a passage that purports to be an extract from a Times leader. It is, however, written in the second person, and reads exceedingly like a political speech. It has none of the characteristics of a Times editorial, and it shows that Watson was palpably inventing, and inventing clumsily.

Then there is the psychological aspect of the matter. The Watson of the Sherlock Holmes stories is unmistakably a noodle. Now, no man is anxious to display himself to the world in this light, if the light is a true one. It may be said that Boswell did so. But did Boswell realise it? Watson, on the other hand, is always conscious that he appears to a disadvantage when compared with Holmes. On the hypothesis that all the stories written by Watson were true, it is almost certain that Watson would have done everything in his power to keep them from the public.

But, when they are seen to be fiction, this difficulty vanishes. He could afford to pretend to be a stupid man, because all the time he had the secret satisfaction of knowing that he was really very clever, at any rate, clever enough to invent Holmes.

H. Hobson.

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Timmy the Cat Accepts Strange Company

When Ben Love-a-Duck first came to our house, he was so small and round that Timmy the cat might well be excused for thinking he was a soft black ball. The discovery that "that thing" was a baby cocker spaniel filled Timmy with concern. Treading a circle delicately round us, his tail waving proudly in the air, his clear green eyes glowing with affection, Timmy remarked as plainly as any cat can that for ten years of happy and unflurried peace he had lived with us, but that now, he supposed, that thing would wish to share his fireside, his saucer of milk, and his fish. Humbly we tried to show Timmy that Ben Love-a-Duck was not so much an intruder as a new kind of friend. We were hardly successful.

It is not altogether Timmy's fault that he misunderstood dogs. Those he had hitherto met had rushed at him barking, and had disturbed the equanimity he delights to maintain. For ten years he had watched them with some disdain from a distance, and no dog had ever lived in his home. He accepted the changed circumstances in resigned but reproachful silence.

With observant green eyes, he sat under a bush while the puppy ambled, on unsteady legs, after a ball. "How could anything be so clumsy?" he seemed to ask, remembering, perhaps, his own graceful kittenhood. He smiled pityingly when Ben tried to climb a tree, and he was amused at all the brushing and combing that "that thing" underwent. With indolent ease, he showed how efficiently he could wash his own face and white waistcoat. He emphasized his freedom from collar and chain in a long springing leap to a wall, where he challenged "that thing" to follow him. As he dozed in the sun, he would, at intervals, open a wary eye to see if those four soft black legs had ceased their stumbling patter. That Ben Love-a-Duck should wish to roll about, tumble over, trot here and there, yap at blue bottles, tear up newspapers, worry shoes, shake sticks, seemed a terrible waste of time. A long restful sleep in the sun, in a bed of mignonette, was what suited Timmy the cat.

In the meanwhile Ben Love-a-Duck was growing. He grew out of the waste-paper basket, where he had had many a slumber. He grew out of the wicker basket that had been made especially for him, and which he had embroidered round the edge with sharp little teeth. It was such a nice basket that we put a new cushion into it, and presented it to Timmy the cat. He walked round it sedately and musingly. A sniff here, and a sniff there; and, tail waving, he questioned us with a clear unblinking gaze.

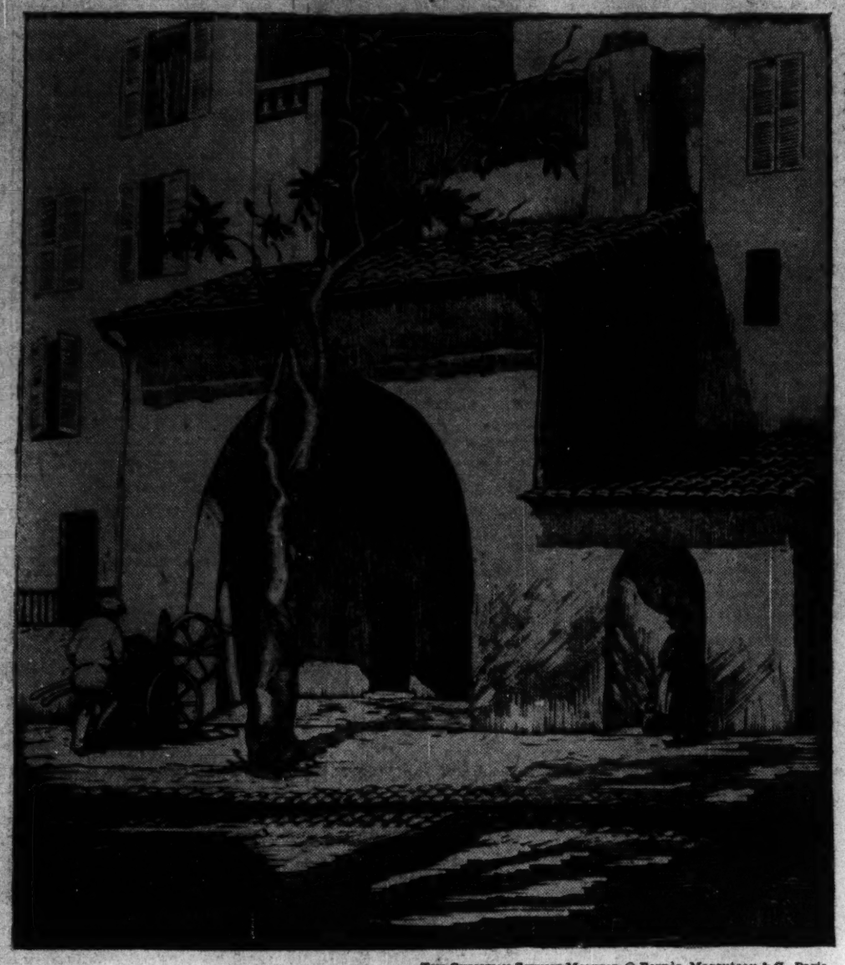
"Yes," we said, "it belonged to Ben, but he gives it to you with his love."

"Oh, indeed!" Timmy began to purr. "Then tell that thi . . . I mean Ben Love-a-Duck . . ."

"That's better," we said encouragingly.

"Tell Ben Love-a-Duck," said Timmy the cat, "that he may share my saucer of milk."

And so now they do.



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Antibes: From a Wood Engraving by Grace Albee

MRS. GRACE ALBEE is an American-born artist, living in Paris, which has been her home for the last four years. While still a girl she won two scholarships at the Rhode Island School of Design in her native state. Continuing her art studies, she was successful in obtaining a scholarship awarded by the Providence Art Club, and for the next four years she devoted her time to studying art.

In the years following her marriage to Mr. Percy Albee, a fellow artist, the demands of a young and growing family made serious art work out of the question, and it was not until about five years ago that she was able to turn back to her art. She began by experimenting with some wood blocks, and the prints that she made were so successful that they were included in a black and white exhibition, held jointly with her husband at the Providence Art Club.

The following year she and her family migrated to France. Here she began seriously to study wood engraving, under M. Paul Bornet at the Académie Esthétique Contemporaine, with a view to improving her technique. Since then she has made rapid strides in the art of making woodcuts. She has evolved her own individual style, which is characterized by well-balanced composition and fine engraving, of which the print "Antibes" is a good example.

We Visit a Japanese No-Play

Today, the No-drama flourishes most luxuriantly in the ancient capital—birth-place and patron of so many of the fine arts—Kyoto. There is a No-theater with the stage, setting and runway prescribed by the rigid ritual governing that particular form of drama. Few foreigners ever go there, yet if one would meet the real Japanese, divested of all his Western mumbo-jumbo, resting, recreating and rejoicing in the bosom of his ancient cults, one should pay at least one visit to the No-theater.

My cicerone was a cultured gentleman and a devotee of the No-drama. He discarded his cutaway coat and donned complete native attire, including geta, and in further divorcement from the Continental table d'hôte atmosphere of the Grand Kyoto Hotel, we climbed into jinrikishas and slid softly out into the fine rain; through the peephole of my tarpaulin covering I could see hazily only objects that were authentically Japanese.

We were drawn up in front of a dark entrance about which hung the charming atmosphere and polite decorum of Old Japan. There was little or no smiling here, but much low bowing. Whole families were entering in that order of precedence that is inscribed in the Book of Laws, with the many young girls always humbly trailing the groups. . . .

The theater is more like a shed than anything else—no plaster, just unfinished roof and side walls with beams and shingles showing. The stage is an independent shed with a pointed roof; merely a square platform several feet higher than the floor, with a fence-like porch along the sides and back. On the back wall the familiar Japanese pine tree—that is a mythical symbol and part of the unvarying setting of the No-play—is painted, while real pine trees are planted along the runway leading from the stage to the dressing-rooms. The stage platform is further separated from the orchestra by a ditch of stones, simulating the appearance of being outdoors, where the No-play is supposed to take place according to prescribed etiquette. . . .

The No-play is a combination of pantomime, the dance and the lyric, so austere and mannerized—according to arts that are completely out of the ken of the Occidental—that only a deep student could hope to comprehend it appreciatively.

As we entered, a wordy duel was in session between two characters. Each was dressed in elaborate cloth-of-gold kimono of ancient pattern and carrying a fan, the mathematically precise gestures of which indicated the general perfection of the performance. Every performance of every play was like the execution of an exquisite symphony wherein personal expression was controlled and fixed by a cold counterpoint and metronomic rhythm. Each movement of the actors was according to an age-old formula, stealthily sliding across the stage at the end of unconscionable periods, posturing, opening and closing the fan, enunciating in an unvarying falsetto singsong. To clap the climax of the unvarying, unnatural formality, nearly every character wore a symbolic mask, affectionately and intimately known to the audience, just as each posture and fan-movement were a signal and symbol for a given emotional reaction. — HENRY ALBERT PHILLIPS, in "Meet the Japanese." (New York: Lippincott.)

The Best Talker in London

"The casual mention of Edmund Burke," wrote Duffy, "induced me to ask Carlyle who was the best talker in London?" Carlyle replied: "When I first met Wordsworth I had been assured that he talked better than any man in England. On that occasion he kept discoursing on how far you could get carried out of London on this side and on that for sixpence. When I knew him better I found that no man gave you so faithful and vivid a picture of any person or thing which he had seen with his own eyes."

Duffy: "May I assume that Wordsworth came up to this description of him as the best talker in England?"

Carlyle: "Well, you would get more meaning out of what Wordsworth had to say to you than from anybody else. Leigh Hunt would emit more pretty, pleasant, ingenious flashes in an hour than Wordsworth in a day. But in the end you would find that you had been drinking perfumed water in one case, and in the other you got the sense of a deep, earnest man. There was one exception to your satisfaction with the man (Wordsworth). When he spoke of poetry he harangued about meters and so forth, and one could not be at the pains of listening to him. But on all other subjects he had more sense of a sound and instructive sort than any other literary man in England."

Duffy suggested that Wordsworth might consider what he had to say very instructive, as he had wrought a revolution in English poetry. "No, not so," said Carlyle. "All he had got to say in that way was like a few driblets from the great ocean of German speculation. "Coleridge brought it over, and they translated Teutonic thought into a poor, disjointed, whity-brown sort of English, and that was nearly all. But though Wordsworth was the man of most practical mind of any of the persons connected with literature whom I have encountered, his pastoral pipings are far from being of the importance his admirers imagine. He is essentially a cold, hard, silent practical man, who, if he had not fallen into poetry, would have done effectual work of some sort in the world. This is the impression one gets of him as he looks out of his stern blue eyes." . . .

Gavan Duffy writes: "I begged him to tell me something of the author of *Bells and Pomegranates* in which I took great delight." He quoted and described it. Carlyle heard him out and replied: "Robert Browning has a powerful intellect, and among the men engaged in literature in England just now is one of the few from whom it is possible to expect something. He is somewhat uncertain about his career, and I myself have perhaps contributed to the trouble by assuring him that poetry is no longer a field where any true or worthy success can be won or deserved. If a man has anything to say entitled to the attention of rational creatures, all mortals will come to recognize after a little that there is a more effectual way of saying it than in metrical numbers. Poetry used to be regarded as the natural, and even the essential, language of feeling, but it is not at all so; there is not a sentiment in the gamut of human passion which cannot be adequately expressed in prose."—From "Carlyle at his Zenith," by DAVID ALEC WILSON. (New York: Dutton).

A Mutual Language

Where rose the mountains, there to him were friends;
Where roll'd the ocean, thereon was his home;
Where a blue sky, and glowing clime, extends,
He had the passion and the power to roam;
The desert, forest, cavern, breaker's foam,
Were unto him companionship; they spake
A mutual language, clearer than the tome
Of his land's tongue, which he would oft forsake
For nature's pages glass'd by sunbeams on the lake. . . .

—BYRON, "Childe Harold."

White Dover Cliffs

The town of Dover is like other sea-port towns; but really much more clean, and with less blackguard people in it than I ever observed in any sea-port before. It is a most picturesque place, to be sure. On one side of it rises, upon the top of a very steep hill, the Old Castle, with all its fortifications. On the other side of it there is another chalk-hill, the side of which is pretty nearly perpendicular, and rises up from sixty to a hundred feet higher than the tops of the houses, which stand pretty nearly close to the foot of the hill.

I got into Dover rather late. It was dusk when I was going down the street towards the quay. I happened to look up, and was quite astonished to perceive cows grazing upon a spot apparently fifty feet above the tops of the houses, and measuring horizontally not, perhaps, more than ten or twenty feet from a line which would have formed a continuation into the air. I went up to the same spot, the next day, myself; and you actually look down upon the houses, as you look out of a window, upon people in the street. The valley that runs down from Folkestone is, when it gets to Dover, crossed by another valley that runs down from Canterbury, or, at least, from the Canterbury direction. It is in the gorge of this cross valley that Dover is built. The two chalk-hills jut out into the sea, and the water that comes up between them forms a harbour for this ancient, most interesting, and beautiful place. On the hill to the North stands the Castle of Dover, which is fortified in the ancient manner, except on the sea-side, where it has the steep cliff for a fortification. On the south side of the town, the hill is, I believe, rather more lofty than that on the north side; and here is that cliff, which is described by Shakespeare, in the Play of King Lear.—WILLIAM COBBETT, in "Rural Rides."

Amazon Sunsets

Sunsets on the waters of the Amazon combine the superlative glory of that spectacle in the tropics with the strange fascination of a novel and unusual setting. At Manaos the sun sinks over the mirror-black depths of the great Negro. As far as the eye can see to the west the river stretches away, finally closed in by low wooded islands whose contact with the water-line is broken by a curious refraction. The colors are repeated with faithful exactness in the glossy surface. Perhaps a solitary canoe is hasting homeward or a lazy fisherman crossing the river. In the Lower Amazon the sky seems to reveal softer but more beautiful effects. Clouds radiate from the west, bearing with them an intense and lingering glow. Even in the eastern sky the counterlight hesitates to succumb before the fast-approaching darkness. Gradually the shadows fall over the surrounding forest, low, perhaps, and hardly discernible in the distance. If you are near the bank the croak of the toads becomes insistent or the weird cry of the howling monkey. At a short distance from the land the peace is ineffable, interrupted only by the ripple or swirl of the current pressing past, or the rhythmic splash of the familiar paddle.—K. G. GRUBB, in "Amazon and Andes." (New York: Dial. London: Methuen.)

Gemeinschaft

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS wahre Wesen der Gemeinschaft wird nicht völlig verstanden, weshalb das allgemeine Verlangen danach selten ganz befriedigt wird. Oder es tritt oft, nachdem es eine Zeitlang den Anschein gehabt hat, als ob diese Beziehung von Dauer wäre, durch Verlust und Trennung ein Umschlag ein. Menschliche Gemeinschaft kann nur auf Übereinstimmung der Interessen und Ziele der in Betracht Kommenden beruhen. In Erkenntnis dieser Tatsache schreibt Mary Baker Eddy im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 60): „Verwandte Geschmacksrichtungen, Beweggründe und Bestrebungen sind zur Bildung einer glücklichen und dauernden Gemeinschaft notwendig". Und sie fährt fort: „Das Schöne im Charakter ist zugleich das Gute; es schweißt die Bande der Liebe unauflöslich zusammen".

Diese Worte weisen auf eine geistige Tatsache hin, deren Erkenntnis unzähligen kummerbeladenen Herzen heilenden Trost gebracht hat. Denn der Christlichen Wissenschaft gemäß können „die Bande der Liebe" durch keinen Umstand zerrissen werden, da die im Menschen, dem Ebenbild Gottes, widergespiegelten ewigen Eigenschaften Gottes trotz jedem gegenteiligen materiellen Anschein weiterleben.

Diese Ansicht von untrennbarer Gemeinschaft, deren Schönheit sogar die Leidtragenden zugeben, fordert den praktischen Beweis reinen, wissenschaftlichen Denkens im Alltagsleben. In erster Linie muß man klar verstehen, daß das Schöne und das Gute, das allein die Grundlage für wahre Gemeinschaft bilden kann, keine persönlichen Besitztümer sondern die ewigen Widerspiegelungen Gottes, des einen unendlichen Gemüts, sind. Demnach kommen diese befriedigenden Eigenschaften immerdar auf neue und beglückende Arten zum Ausdruck, und diese Bekundungen müssen als Beweise ihrer Quelle, des immer gegenwärtigen Prinzips, erkannt und angenommen werden. Es erweist sich also, daß es tatsächlich unmöglich ist, etwas Gutes, das man gekannt und geliebt hat, zu verlieren. Nur die endliche Vorstellung, die alles Schöne und Gute beschränken möchte, kann scheinbar einen Verlust sehen. Der menschliche Sinn, der „das Glück auf die Grenzen des persönlichen Sinnes beschränken" möchte (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 61), kann scheinbar den Gegenstand seiner Zuneigung verlieren. Aber selbst in diesem Falle ist die grenzenlose göttliche Liebe gegenwärtig, um die Erkenntnis, daß das Gute unpersönlich, unbegrenzt und immer ausgedrückt ist, zu erweitern.

Muß dann jemand, der glaubt, daß Trennung wirklich sei, seine Liebe zu einem ihm Nahestehenden oder sein Verlangen nach Gemeinschaft aufgeben, um das geistig Gute zu finden? Nein. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt er sich rückhaltloser an die göttliche Liebe und an das göttliche Leben, die Quelle alles Guten einschließlich des scheinbar verlorenen Guten, wenden, so daß er klarer sehen kann, wie es kommt, daß sich Gemeinschaft als wahre Idee des Gemüts immerdar auf die schönen und befriedigenden Arten der Liebe entfaltet und bekundet. Die geistige Idee Gemeinschaft ist nicht auf ein einziges Ausdrucksmittel beschränkt. Und hat man in der endlichen Lebensauffassung einen lieb gewonnenen Ausdruck dieser wahren Idee scheinbar aus den Augen verloren, so sollte man nicht versuchen, sein Gemeinschaftsbedürfnis zu vernichten, sondern eher die unbegrenzte Art dieser Idee und ihres stets sich entfaltenden Ausdrucks klarer zu erkennen trachten, um ihre Schönheit umfassender und reiner zu sehen.

So unaussprechlich liebreich, so klärend und heilend sind die Lehren der Liebe, daß das an Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, sich klammernde treue Herz findet, daß die Wirklichkeit der Liebe oder die verloren geglaubte Gemeinschaft in dem unsterblichen, immer gegenwärtigen Prinzip inbegriffen ist, das unaufhörlich das Gute zum Ausdruck bringt. Dann lernt man einsehen, daß man sich über alle Bekundungen des Guten, wo man sie auch wahrnimmt, als Beweis der unaufhörlichen Fürsorge Gottes freuen kann. Diese herrliche Wahrheit, daß Gott alles und immer gegenwärtig ist, verstand Jesus, und seine Einsamkeit in seiner großen Anfechtung voraussehend sagte er: „Ich bin nicht allein; denn der Vater ist bei mir".

Obgleich das menschliche Herz, das die göttliche Allgegenwart nicht sieht, eine Zeitlang Befriedigung in endlichen Wegen suchen mag, indem es „das Glück innerhalb der Grenzen des persönlichen Sinnes" zu finden trachtet, muß jeder schließlich verstehen lernen, daß nur die Liebe geliebt und als die Quelle der unaufhörlichen, befriedigenden Gemeinschaft göttlicher Ideen anerkannt werden muß. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 60): „Höhere Freuden allein vermögen das Sehnen des unsterblichen Menschen zu befriedigen". Indem die Leidtragenden, die Einsamen, die Trostlosen dies verstehen lernen und alles, was diese Worte bedeuten, annehmen, können sie ihr Herz zu dem Vater-Mutter-Gott erheben und mit dem Psalmisten sagen: „Wenn ich nur dich habe, so frage ich nichts nach Himmel und Erde". Hat man die sich immer bekundende Liebe, das immer gegenwärtige göttliche Prinzip, gefunden, so findet man, daß die wahre Idee Gemeinschaft wie alle anderen geistigen Ideen auf beständig neue, liebreiche und liebliche Arten im Leben offenbar wird.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Companionship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE true nature of companionship is not fully understood, and the universal desire for it is therefore seldom entirely satisfied; or if for a time this relationship apparently is permanently established, it often is reversed by a sense of loss and separation. Human companionship can be based only upon harmony of the interests and pursuits of those concerned. Recognizing this fact, Mary Baker Eddy says in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 60), "Kindred tastes, motives, and aspirations are necessary to the formation of a happy and permanent companionship." And she goes on to say that "the beautiful in character is also the good, welding indissolubly the links of affection."

These words point to a spiritual fact which, when understood, has brought healing comfort to thousands of hearts weighed down with grief; for as seen in Christian Science "the links of affection" cannot be severed by any circumstance, since the eternal qualities of God, divine Mind, reflected in man as His likeness, live on despite any contrary material appearance.

This view of inseparable companionship, admitted to be beautiful even by the sorrowing, requires pure, scientific thinking to be proved practicable in actual experience. First of all, one must clearly understand that the beautiful and the good, which alone can form a basis for the true sense of companionship, are not personal possessions, but are the eternal reflections of God, the one infinite Mind. This being so, these satisfying qualities are forever being expressed in fresh and happifying ways; and these expressions must be recognized and accepted as evidences of the ever present Principle which is their source. It is seen, then, that it is impossible actually to lose any good that one has known and loved. A seeming loss is apparent only to the finite sense which would limit all that is beautiful and good. The human sense, which would "circumscribe happiness within the limits of personal sense" (Science and Health, p. 61), may seem to lose the object of its affection. But even in this circumstance limitless divine Love is present to broaden the vision of good as impersonal, boundless, ever expressed.

Must one, then, who is believing in separation as real abandon his love for a dear one or his desire for companionship, in order that he may find spiritual good? No. In Christian Science such a one learns to turn more unreservedly to divine Love and Life, the source of all good, including the good that seems to be lost, so that he may see more clearly how it is that companionship, as a true idea of Mind, is forever unfolding and expressing itself in Love's beautiful and satisfying ways. The spiritual idea of companionship is not limited in expression to one single avenue. And if in the finite sense of life one may seem to lose sight of some beloved expression of this true idea, one should not strive to destroy his need of companionship, but rather strive more clearly to recognize the limitless character of this idea and its ever unfolding expression, that he may behold its beauty in larger and purer ways.

So ineffably tender are Love's lessons, so clarifying and healing, that the faithful heart, clinging to God, divine Mind, finds that the actuality of the love or the companionship which he thought was lost, is included in the immortal, ever present Principle, which is continually expressing good. Then one begins to see that he can rejoice in all manifestations of good, wherever observed, as evidences of God's continuing loving-kindness. This glorious truth of God's allness and ever-presence Jesus understood, and anticipating the aloneness of his great trial he said, "I am not alone, because the Father is with me."

Though the human heart, not seeing the divine ever-presence, may for a time seek satisfaction in finite ways, striving to find "happiness within the limits of personal sense," each one must eventually learn that Love alone is to be loved and recognized as the source whence emanates the ceaseless, satisfying companionship of divine ideas. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 60), "Higher enjoyments alone can satisfy the cravings of immortal man." Learning this lesson, and accepting all these words imply, the sorrowing, the lonely, the uncomforted, may lift up their hearts to the Father-Mother God and say with the Psalmist, "Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee." Having found Love, as ever present divine Principle, forever expressing itself, one finds the true idea of companionship, as all other spiritual ideas, being made manifest in experience in continually new and tender and lovely ways.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

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Snow in the Loop

In all the narrow alleys from the sky
Slow snow crowds down the air.
The dusky edges of the buildings there
Watch, even and alert.

These points of light wheel into them, like stars
Moving a way they've known,
In swarming constellations, till the stone
Stands shaggy, whitely blind.

—MARY CHEB, in *Poetry.*

JAQUES NAMED U. S. G. A. HEAD

New President of Golf Association Comes From Brookline, Mass.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Moving with the precision of a well-oiled machine, the United States Golf Association finished off its annual meeting with the same skill which has characterized its previous meetings. Starting shortly after 11 this morning, at the Hotel Biltmore, the entire proceedings went through in less than 20 minutes.

In spite of the speed, much was accomplished. The date for the open championship previously assigned to North Shore Golf Club, at Glenview, Ill., was fixed for June 8, 9, and 10, and it was unofficially stated that the amateur, at Kenwood Country Club, Cincinnati, will be staged probably during the first week in August.

It was stated that while the expenses of the past year considerably exceeded the receipts, there was still a considerable margin, and the association would continue its activities as far as possible, during the coming year.

Herbert Jaques of The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., was elected president to replace H. H. Ramsey, retiring, while A. M. Reid of St. Andrews succeeds Prescott S. Bush as secretary, with Bush moving into a vice-presidency, with John G. Jackson. Charles H. Sabin and Livingston Platt were reëlected treasurer and counsel, respectively.

The dates of the other championships and the British open were announced as follows: British open, July 3, 4, and 5; Women's, Exmoor Country Club, Highland Park, Ill., Aug. 28 to Sept. 2; Public links, at East Moreland golf course, Portland, Ore., Aug. 1 to 5.

COLUMBIA-C. C. N. Y. OPEN TANK SEASON

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—The College of the City of New York and Columbia University divided the honors in the opening match of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association team championship yesterday, at the City College pool. City College won the swimming events, by the margin of one point, 35 to 35, while Columbia was victor in the water polo contest, 18 to 13.

It was the relay which decided the result, just as it has done in so many matches in previous years in the league contests. Columbia had a lead of seven points at the end of he other events, but Hugh F. Zampariello '34, the lead-off man for them in the relay, failed to swim up to the standard required, and his associates were unable to make up the margin, so that City College won by 20 feet.

Both teams had been hastily thrown together at the last minute, pending the settlement of the vexed question of eligibility, which depends in both teams on the coming half-yearly examinations, so that the teams may be completely different after Feb. 1, when most of the matches are scheduled to be played.

Fifty-Yard Freestyle—Won by Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia; Lester Kaplan '34, City College, second; Macrae Sykes '33, Columbia, third. Time—24.5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Anton Huffers '33, City College; Jesse Ratner '33, City College, second; Hugh Olsen '34, Columbia, third. Time—60⅘s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Bain '33, Columbia; W. B. Boyd Jr. '34, Columbia, second; Martin Rubin '34, City College, third. Time—2m. 35 2-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. A. Wright '34, Columbia; S. C. Kohlmar '33, Columbia, second; Martin Rubin '34, City College, third. Time—5m. 43 3-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by H. F. Standerwick '35, Columbia; C. W. Neuhardt '33, Columbia, second; Henry Kaplan '34, City College, third. Time—2m. 1⅘s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Lester Kaplan '34, City College; K. E. Wilhelm '34, Columbia, second; J. H. Schubert '34, City College, third. Time—2m. 40⅘s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Julius Meltzer '34, City College, 66.7 points; Normad Narengo '34, City College, second, 63.5 points; A. J. Toering '33, Columbia, third, 50.98 points.

400-Yard Relay—Won by City College (Huffers, Rubin, L. Kaplan and Ratner); Columbia (H. F. Zamparíello '34, Louis Toro '35, Bain, Jennings), second. Time—4m. 1s.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
London	12	5	2	46	19	29
Syracuse	12	3	6	62	47	27
Buffalo	9	2	6	39	29	20
Detroit	8	1	12	38	43	17
Windsor	6	4	10	37	52	16
Cleveland	3	3	14	45	77	9

RESULT JAN. 6

Detroit 3, Windsor 2.

WAITE SCORES FOR OLYMPICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 7—Detroit Olympics moved into fourth place in the International Hockey League Wednesday night by defeating Windsor Bulldogs, 3 to 2. It was the second victory for Detroit in as many visits to Windsor this season. Goldsworthy, Waite and Newman scored for Detroit; Huggins and Brown for Windsor.

GREEN VS. TIGERS ON GRIDIRON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 7—The Dartmouth college athletic council officially confirmed the fact that Dartmouth and Princeton football teams would meet in the Palmer Stadium, Princeton, on Nov. 11 of this year and also revealed that the Green had negotiated a two-year contract with the Tigers. The second game will be also played at Princeton on Nov. 24, 1934. This agreement was consumated by the withdrawal of New Hampshire from the Dartmouth schedule and a similar withdrawal of Lehigh from the Princeton slate. Dartmouth and Princeton football teams have not met since 1916, but since that time the two institutions have played each other in nearly every brand of sport.

KANSAS RELAYS APRIL 21-22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 7—The Kansas relays, annual outdoor track carnival at the University of Kansas, will be held here April 21 and 22, it was announced last night by Chancellor E. H. Lindley, chairman of the Athletic Board here, and Dr. F. C. Allen, athletic director. The decision was reached by Kansas officials only after the expense involved in the annual games had been investigated thoroughly by a special committee and 50 Lawrence ousiness and professional men agreed to underwrite half of the expenses.

FIVE PLAYERS REINSTATED

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Kenesaw M. Landis, commissioner of baseball, yesterday granted the reinstatement applications of five major league players who had been placed on the voluntary retired list. They are Robert Worthington, Boston Braves; A. L. Cooke, New York Yankees; Charles Jamieson, Cleveland; W. M. Hargrave, Boston Braves, and Robert Burke, Washington.

CANADIANS WIN HOCKEY BATTLE

DAVOS, Switzerland, Jan. 7 (By Canadian Press)—The Davos hockey team gave the visiting Edmonton Superiors from Canada a great battle yesterday before they were overcome in the last period and lost, 5 to 2. The Swiss players, led by Torriani and Catitna, played brilliantly, but the greater experience of the Canadian team won in the end.

WHO WON IN SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1932?

COMPILED SPECIALLY FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Archery

Gold Medal....F. S. Williams-Thomas

Association Football

Full international series (1931-32), England, 3 wins
England-Scotland.....England, 3—0
England-Ireland.....England, 6—2
England-Wales.....England, 3—1
Scotland-Ireland.....Scotland, 3—1
Scotland-Wales.....Scotland, 3—0
Ireland-Wales.....Ireland, 4—0
Amateur international series (1931-32).....England, 2 wins
England-Scotland.....Scotland, 3—1
England-Ireland.....England, 3—2
England-Wales.....England, 3—1
Scotland-Ireland.....Ireland, 4—0
Scotland-Wales.....Wales, 5—1
International interleague (1932-33) Scottish League, 2 wins
English League-Scottish League.....Scottish League, 3—0
English League-Irish League.....English League, 5—2
Scottish League-Irish League.....Scottish League, 4—1
England-Austria.....England, 4—3
British Army-Belgian Army.....Belgian Army, 1—0
Irish Free State League-Welsh League (1931-32).....Free State League, 4—2
Irish Free State League-Welsh League (1932-33).....Free State League, 2—0
Corinthians-Grasshoppers (Zurich, Switzerland).....Corinthians, 3—1
Casuals-Grasshoppers (Zurich).....Grasshoppers, 4—1
English League, First Division..Everton
English League, Second Division.....Wolverhampton Wanderers
English League, Third Division, Northern.....Lincoln City
English League, Third Division, Southern.....Fulham
Scottish League, First Division.....Motherwell
Scottish League, Second Division.....East Stirlingshire
Irish League.....Linfield
Irish Free State League..Shamrock Rovers
Irish Free State Shield..Shamrock Rovers
Welsh National League, First Division.....Lovell's Athletic
Welsh National League, Second Division.....Troedyrhiw
English Cup.....Newcastle United
English Amateur Cup.....Dulwich Hamlet
English Amateur Football Association Cup.....Hitchin Town
English A. F. A. Junior Cup.....Civil Service Reserves
Old Public Schoolboys (Dunn Cup).....Old Saloplans
London Cup.....Fulham
London Amateur Cup.....Hayes
Scottish Cup.....Glasgow Rangers
Scottish Second Eleven Cup.....Heart of Midlothian
Glasgow Charity Cup..Glasgow Rangers
Irish Cup.....Glentoran
Belfast City Cup.....Glentoran
Irish Free State Cup..Shamrock Rovers
Welsh Cup.....Swansea Town
Welsh League Cup.....Holywell
English Cup-holder (Newcastle)-English League Champion (Everton).....League Champion, 5—3
Oxford-Cambridge.....Cambridge, 3—1
Universities Athletic Union.....Liverpool University
North-South, amateur.....North, 3—1
Southern Counties, amateur.....Essex
Southern Counties, junior amateur.....Norfolk
Irish F S. League Champion (Shamrock Rovers)-Rest of League..Shamrock Rovers, 2—0
Top goal-scorer, English League, 1st Division.....W. R. Dean, Everton, 45
Top goal-scorer, English League, 2d Division.....Cyril Pearce, Swansea Town, 35
Top goal-scorer, English League, 3d Division, Northern.....A. Hall, Lincoln City, 44
Top goal-scorer, English League, 3d Division, Southern.....C. F. T. Bourton, Coventry City, 49
Top goal-scorer, Scottish League, 1st Division.W. McFadyen, Motherwell, 52
Top goal-scorer, Scottish League, 2d Division.J.R. Benson, St. Johnstone, 38
Top goal-scorer, Irish League.....Joseph Bambrick, Linfield, 47

Athletics

Scotland-Ireland.....Ireland, 38-28
International interclub (British Championship).....Achilles A. C., Great Britain
Champion of year (Harvey Memorial Cup).....P. P. Reid
Best British championship competitor (Jackson Cup).....A. A. Cooper
Woman champion of year (Lord Hewke Cup).....Miss Nellie Halstead
Oxford-Cambridge.....Cambridge, 6—5
Oxford-Cambridge, relays.....Cambridge, 4—2
Universities Athletic Union.....Oxford University Centipedes
Christie Cup, Northern Universities.....Manchester University
Scottish Inter-varsities.....Glasgow University
Irish Inter-varsities.....University College, Dublin
Public Schools.....Lancing College and St. Lawrence (Ramsgate), tied.
Inter-County.....Kent
Inter-County, women.....Middlesex
Inter-club (Kinnaird Trophy).....London A. C.
Inter-Military Colleges.....Sandhurst
Inter-club, relay (4x110 yards).....Blackheath Harriers
Inter-club, relay (4x440 yards).....Milocarian A. C.
Inter-club, relay (4x1 mile).....Achilles A. C.
English inter-county relay, boys.....Middlesex
English inter-county relay, girls.....Middlesex
London-Brighton relay, inter-club.....Salford Harriers
Manchester-Blackpool relay, inter-club.....Salford Harriers
Round Birmingham, relay.....Birchfield Harriers
English Marathon.....D. McNab Robertson, Scotland
Northern Marathon (Manchester).....H. Wood, Makerfield H.
Northern Marathon (Blackpool).....H. Doggett, Salford H.
Southern Marathon.....Samuel Ferris
Midland Marathon.....J. T. Slaney
Irish Marathon.....D. McKeon
Professional Marathon (Powderhall).....A. Scally, Broomhouse
Professional sprint (Powderhall).....J. Carl, Elswick
20 miles, senior road walk, individual.....A. E. Plumb, North London H.
20 miles, senior road walk, team.....Derby Walking Club
10 miles, junior road walk, individual.....F. J. Redman, Metropolitan W. C.
10 miles, junior road walk, team.....Sheffield United Harriers
50 kilometers walk, individual.....Francesco Pretti, Italy
50 kilometers walk, team.....Birmingham Walking Club
England-Wales, Railwaymen, walk, individual.....T. W. Green, England
England-Wales, Railwaymen, walk, team.....England, 30—49
London-Brighton walk, individual.....J. H. Ludlow
London-Brighton walk, team.....Belgrave Harriers
Manchester-Blackpool, walk, individual.....T. W. Green
Manchester-Blackpool, walk, team.....Yorkshire W. C.
Nottingham-Birmingham walk, individual.....G. C. McMaster
Nottingham-Birmingham walk, team.....Derby W. C.
Welsh Road walk, individual.....F. C. Gibbons
Welsh Road walk, team.....Cardiff City W. C.
Tug-of-War.Royal Marines, Portsmouth
Tug-of-War, Scottish.....Glasgow Police, Marine
Tug-of-War, Welsh.....Monmouthshire Police, Abertillery

Aviation

King's Cup (round Britain)..W. L. Hope
Inter-city (Liverpool-Manchester) team.....Manchester
Inter-city (Liverpool-Manchester) individual...Pt.-Lt. Comber, Liverpool
Gliding.....G. M. Buxton

Badminton

England-Scotland.....England, 9—0
England-Ireland.....England, 7—2
England-Wales.....England, 8—0
Scotland-Ireland.....Ireland, 6—3
Scotland-Wales.....Scotland, 8—1
Ireland-Wales.....Ireland, 7—2
English, men's singles...R. C. F. Nichols
English, women's singles.....Miss L. M. Kingsbury
English, men's doubles.....D. C. Hume and R. M. White
English, women's doubles.....Mrs. F. G. Barrett and Miss Kingsbury
English, mixed doubles.....H. S. Uber and Mrs. Uber
English, veteran men's doubles.....A. H. Rae and E. C. St. John
Scottish, men's singles....W. Hamilton

Badminton—Continued

Scottish, women's singles.....Miss M. Hamilton
Scottish, men's doubles.....A. Hamilton and W. Hamilton
Scottish, women's doubles.....Mrs. R. C. Traggett and Miss C. T. Duncan
Scottish, mixed doubles.....W. Hamilton and Miss M. Story
Irish, men's singles.....R. M. White
Irish, women's singles..Mrs. H. S. Uber
Irish, men's doubles.....D. C. Hume and R. C. F. Nichols
Irish, women's doubles.....Mrs. Uber and Mrs. R. J. Horsley
Irish, mixed doubles.....D. C. Hume and Mrs. H. S. Uber
Welsh, men's singles....W. Hamilton
Welsh, women's singles.....Miss Alice Woodroffe
Welsh, men's doubles.....R. M. White and D. C. Hume
Welsh, women's doubles.....Miss Woodroffe and Mrs. Myers
Welsh, mixed doubles.....T. P. Dick and Miss Hogarth
Oxford-Cambridge....Cambridge, 15—0
Inter-county.....Middlesex
Irish Senior Cup.....Foyleview, Derry

Baseball

England-Wales.....Wales

Billiards

England-Scotland, boys.....England
Professional.....Joseph Davis
English amateur.....Sydney Lee
English amateur, junior.....F. Hollingsworth
Scottish professional.Walter Donaldson
Scottish amateur.....J. McGhie
Welsh amateur.....T. C. Morse
Oxford-Cambridge.....Cambridge, 3—0
Billiards Professional Association.....Walter Donaldson
Boys.....Dennis Hawkes
Women, professional.Miss Joyce Gardner
Women, amateur.Miss Thelma Carpenter
Snooker, professional.....Joseph Davis
Snooker, amateur.....W. J. Bach
Snooker, amateur, junior.....F. Hollingsworth
Snooker, women..Miss Margaret Quinn

Bowls

Quadrangular International.....Scotland, 3 wins
England-Scotland.....Scotland, 106—89
England-Ireland.....England, 122—76
England-Wales.....England, 120—85
Scotland-Ireland.....Scotland, 121—70
Scotland-Wales.....Scotland, 113—82
Ireland-Wales.....Wales, 97—85
England-Wales, women.England, 117—111
English singles, men.....W. P. Baker
English, singles, women..Mrs. E. S. Tigg
English, pairs, men.....A. H. & G. S. Bull (Wellingborough)
English, rink, men.....Atherley, Southampton
English, rink, women.Waddon Residents
English, singles.....W. J. Wilson
Scottish, rink.....Larkhall Welfare
Inter-county.....Northamptonshire
English Counties Conference (Le May Cup).....Gloucestershire
Crown green, inter-county, National Association.....Lancashire
Crown Green, inter-county, British Crown Green Association..Staffordshire

Boxing

Ireland-Wales, amateur....Ireland, 4—3
Ireland-Belgium, amateur.....Ireland, 7—3
British Army-Scotland....Scotland, 7—2
British Army-Wales.....Wales, 6—3
British Police-Imperial Services.....Police, 7—5
Oxford-Cambridge.....Oxford, 5—2
Universities Athletic Union.....Oxford University

Chess

International Problem-Solving.....Great Britain
British, men.....Mir Sultan Khan
British, women.....Mrs. Mieshl
English, inter-county.....Middlesex
Oxford-Cambridge.....Cambridge, 4—3
Boys.....A. W. Down
Hastings Congress, Premier Tournament.....S. Flohr
Hastings Congress, Premier Reserves.....J. Rejfir

Cricket

England-India....England, by 158 runs
Scotland-India.....India, 200 runs
Scotland-South America.....Scotland, 8 wickets
Scotland-Ireland.....Ireland, 58 runs
Oxford University-South Americans.....South America, 10 wickets
Inter-county, major.....Yorkshire
Inter-county, minor.....Buckinghamshire
Champion County-Rest of England.....Drawn
Lancashire League.....Nelson
Scottish Counties.....Forfarshire
Gentlemen-Players, at Lord's....Drawn
Oxford-Cambridge.....Drawn
Eton-Harrow.....Drawn
North-South.....Drawn
Marylebone Cricket Club's Australian team-Rest of England.....M. C. C., 341 runs
Young Amateurs — Young Professionals.....Young Professionals, innings and 61
Club Cricket Conference-Universities Athletic Union....U. A. U., 64 runs
Batting averages, first-class.....Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire
Batting averages, minor counties.....J. H. Human, Berkshire
Batting averages, Lancashire League.....Leslie Warburton, Hallingden
Bowling averages, first-class.....Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire
Bowling averages, minor counties.....H. R. W. Butterworth, Lancashire Second XI
Bowling averages, Lancashire League.....S. F. Barnes, Rawtenstall
Most centuries, first-class.....Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire, 14
Most centuries, Lancashire League.....Alan Fairfax, Accrington, 3
Top scorer, first-class.....Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire, 313
Top scorer, minor counties.....J. H. Human, Berkshire, 231
Top scorer, Lancashire League.....Alan Fairfax, Accrington, 136
Women, England-Scotland.....England, 91 runs
Women, South-Rest of England.....South, 42 runs

Croquet

Inter-county.....Middlesex
Open singles.....H. O. Hicks
Singles, men.....H. O. Hicks
Singles, women.....Miss D. D. Steel
Open doubles.....C. E. Wilson and W. W. Richards
Mixed doubles.....W. B. du Pré and Miss Steel
Association Plate.....C. E. Wilson
Croquet Association Cup..C. F. Colman
Gilbey Cup.....W. R. D. Wiggins
Beddow Cup.....J. B. Morgan

Cross-Country Running

England-France, women, team.....England, 14—22
England-France, women, individual.....Miss G. A. Lunn, England
English, team.....Birchfield Harriers
English, individual.....J. A. Burns, Elswick Harriers
Scottish, team.....Maryhill Harriers
Scottish, individual.....J. Suttie Smith, Dundee Thistle Harriers
Wales, team.....Cwmbran H.
Welsh, individual.....H. Gallivani, Pontnewydd H.
English, inter-county, team.Staffordshire
English, inter-county, individual.....J. T. Holden
Oxford-Cambridge, team.Oxford, 15—40
Oxford-Cambridge, individual.....C. J. Mabey and J. E. Lovelock, Oxford, tied.
Inter-Public Schools, team.....Hurstpierpoint College
Inter-Public Schools, individual.....A. Etheridge, Hurstpierpoint
Northern Counties, team.....Salford Harriers
Northern Counties, individual.....J. Potts, Saltwell Harriers
Midland Counties, team.....Birchfield Harriers
Midland Counties, individual.....J. T. Holden, Tipton Harriers
Southern Counties, team.....South London Harriers
Southern Counties, individual.....L. H. Weatherill, S. L. H.
Northern Ireland, team....East Antrim
Northern Ireland, individual.....A. Workman, East Antrim
Women, team.....Birchfield Harriers
Women, individual.....Miss G. A. Lunn, Birchfield H.
Women, team, junior....Bradford A. C.
Women, individual, junior.....Miss M. Caulfield, Bradford A. C.
Women, Northern Counties, team.....Airedale Harriers
Women, Northern Counties, individual.....Miss K. Cowgill, Airedale H.
Women, Southern Counties, team.....London Olympiades
Women, Southern Counties, individual.....Miss L. D. Style, Littlehampton A. C.

Curling

England-Scotland.....Scotland

Cycling

International, J. E. Sibbitt and D. S. Horn, England-Albert Richter & Tony Merkens, Germany, 3 events.....Germany, 3—0

Cycling—Continued

Champion of year.....F. W. Southall, Norwood Paragon
Tandem....J. E. Sibbitt and D. S. Horn
1000 yards sprint.....J. E. Sibbitt
50 miles.....F. W. Southall
Murratti Gold Cup (10 miles).....D. S. Horn
National inter-club pursuit.....Belle Vue, Manchester
London Grand Prix.....F. H. Wyld
Irish 100 miles Road Race...D. P. Troy

Darts

Individual.....Jack Hood

Eton Wall Game

Collegers-Oppidans.....Drawn
Oxford Old Etonians-Cambridge Old Etonians.....Oxford, 5—3

Fencing

Foils, England-Scotland.....Scotland, 7 defeats against 9
Foils, men.....J. Emrys Lloyd
Foils, women.....Miss M. M. Butler
Foils, Inter-Salle.....Salle Tassart-Parkins
Foils, women junior (Despres Cup).....Miss Heather Guiness
Foils, Oxford-Cambridge.....Cambridge, 3 defeats against 6
Foils, Universities Athletic Union.....D. M. Paterson, London V.
Foils, Public Schools.G. Bampfylde, Eton
Foils, Inter-Services (Royal Tournament).....S-M-I. J. T. Reid, Army
Foils, Royal Navy (Royal Tournament).....Lieut. R. D. French
Foils, Royal Marines (Royal Tournament).....Sergt. L. V. Clarke
Foils, Army (Royal Tournament).....S-M-I. J. T. Reid
Foils, Royal Air Force (Royal Tournament)....Sergt. W. R. Hancock
Sabers, England-Scotland.....England, 3 defeats against 14
Sabers.....A. G. Philbrow
Sabers, Oxford-Cambridge.....Cambridge, 0 defeats against 4
Sabers, Universities Athletic Union.....F. Wright, Cambridge
Sabers, Public Schools.....R. D. Hearn, Cheltenham
Sabers, Inter-Services (Royal Tournament)...S-M. G. A. F. Wyatt, Army
Sabers, Royal Navy (Royal Tournament).Lieut.-Commander R. C. Harry
Sabers, Royal Marines (Royal Tournament).....Sergt. L. V. Clarke
Sabers, Army (Royal Tournament).....S-M. G. A. F. Wyatt
Sabers, Royal Air Force (Royal Tournament).....Corp. W. H. Turner
Epée, England-Scotland.....England, 6 defeats against 10
Epée, Miller-Hallet International Trophy.....C. L. de Beaumont
Epée, team (Savage Shield).....Royal Automobile Club
Epée.....Hon. I. D. Campbell-Gray
Epée, junior.....F. L. Kent
Epée, Oxford-Cambridge.....Oxford, 7 defeats against 18
Epée, Epée Club's Medal.....C. H. Biscoe
Epée, Inter-Services (Royal Tournament)..Sergt W. R. Hancock, R. A. F.
Epée, Royal Navy (Royal Tournament).....C-P-O. Pack
Epée, Royal Marines (Royal Tournament).....Sergt. L. V. Clarke
Epée, Army (Royal Tournament)...Qr-M-S-I Parsons
Epée, Royal Air Force (Royal Tournament).....Sergt. W. R. Hancock
Bayonet, Inter-Services (Royal Tournament).....Sergt F. Jerred, Royal Marines
Bayonet, Royal Navy (Royal Tournament).....A. B. Kesby
Bayonet, RoyalMarines (Royal Tournament.....Lieut. C. R. Hardy
Bayonet, Army (Royal Tournament).....Lance-Sergt. Anderson
Bayonet, Royal Air Force (Royal Tournament)....Sergt W. R. Hancock
Three weapons, England-Scotland.....England, 17 defeats against 31
All weapons, Inter-Services team (Royal Tournament)..Royal Marines
All weapons, Inter-Services, individual (Royal Tournament).....Sergt. P. Jerred, R. Marines

Field Hockey

Quadrangular International, men..England, 3 wins
England-Scotland.....England, 9—1
England-Ireland.....England, 3—0
England-Wales.....England, 7—2
Scotland-Ireland.....Ireland, 3—0
Scotland-Wales.....Scotland, 1—0
Ireland-Wales.....Ireland, 3—1
Quadrangular International, women.....England, 3 wins
England-Scotland.....England, 5—0
England-Ireland.....England, 9—1
England-Wales.....England, 6—1
Scotland-Ireland.....Scotland, 3—2
Scotland-Wales.....Scotland, 3—0
Ireland-Wales.....Wales, 9—1
England-France, men.....England, 5—1
England-Wales, schoolboys.....England, 10—1
Oxford-Cambridge, men...Drawn, 1—1
Oxford-Cambridge, women.Oxford, 4—1
Universities Athletic Union.....Liverpool
Northern Counties, women...Lancashire
Southern Counties, women.....Sussex
Eastern Counties, women.....Kent
Western Counties, women.Herefordshire
Midland Counties, women.....Northamptonshire

Fives

Eton Code, amateur championship, pairs..K. C. Gandar-Dower and C. R. McConnell
Eton Code, Oxford-Cambridge.....Cambridge, 3—0
Eton Code, Public Schools handicap, senior.....Uppingham
Eton Code, Public Schools handicap, junior.....Eton
Rugby Code, Open singles (Jesters Cup).....K. C. Gandar-Dower
Rugby Code, Oxford-Cambridge.....Cambridge, 333—250

Golf

Great Britain-U. S. A., women.....U. S. A., 5½—3½
England-Scotland, professional.....England, 13—3
England-Ireland, professional.....England, 16—2
Scotland-Ireland, professional.....Halved, 6—6
International series, amateur, men.....Scotland, 3 wins
England-Scotland, men..Scotland, 5—4
England-Ireland, men....England, 11—2
England-Wales, men.....England, 11—3
Scotland-Ireland, men..Scotland, 11—4
Scotland-Wales, men....Scotland, 9—6
Ireland-Wales, men.....Ireland, 9—5
International Tournament, women.....England, 3 wins
England-Scotland, women..England, 8—1
England-Ireland, women..England, 9—0
England-Wales, women....England, 9—0
Scotland-Ireland, women ..Ireland, 5—4
Scotland-Wales, women ..Scotland, 7—2
Ireland-Wales, women ....Ireland, 6—3
England-Scotland, women..England, 5—1
British, open, men.Gene Sarasen, U.S.A.
British open, men's amateur.....John de Forest
English close, men's amateur.....Eric Piddian
British open, women..Miss Enid Wilson
English close, women.....Miss Diana Fishwick
British boys, open.....Ian Macdonald
British girls, open..Miss Pauline Doran
Scottish professional.....R. Doran
Scottish amateur.....Jack McLean
Scottish women.....Mrs. A. M. Holm
Scottish women, team.....Troon
Irish open.....A. H. Padgham
Irish close, professional....Hugh McNeil
Irish open, amateur.....Jack McLean
Irish close, amateur.....John Burke
Irish women.....Miss N. E. Latchford
South of Ireland, men, amateur.....J. C. Browne
Welsh, professional....W. G. Smalldon
Welsh close,amateur.....H. R. Howell
Welsh inter-county ... Glamorganshire
Welsh team, men.....Glamorgan
Welsh women.....Miss Isabella Rieben
Welsh inter-club, women.....Aberdovey
Welsh boys.....G. Knipe
Professional match play..Henry Cotton
Professional assistants.....G. James
Inter-county, men.....Surrey
Inter-county, women.....Cheshire
Oxford-Cambridge.....Oxford, 9—6
Men-Women Handicap (Stoke Poges).....Men, 11—6
Mixed foursomes.....R. H. Oppenheimer and Miss Joyce Wethered
Scottish universities.....Edinburgh and Glasgow, tied
Northern Professional....P. H. Rodgers
Midland, women.Miss Molly Fleldhouse
Midland, women team.....Copt Heath
Western, amateur.....R. Straker
Women, veterans.....Mrs. Jeken
Women, veterans, North-South.....South, 8—3
Prince of Wales Prize (Sandwich).....E. Noel Layton
President's Putter.....G. Crawley
Gleneagles Silver Tassie..Lister Hartley
St. George's Challenge Vase, Sandwich.....H. G. Bentley
Calcutta Cup (Royal and Ancient Club) foursomes.....A. Hutchinson and R. A. Gallie
Jubilee Vase (R. & A.).....D. O. W. Lamb
Lord-Commons, women.....Commons, 19½—19½
Admirals-Generals.....Admirals, 17—11

Lawn Tennis—Continued

Boys, covered, singles....J. A. S. Collins
Girls, covered, singles.....Miss K. S. Stammers

Modern Pentathlon

Team, Laffan Cup.....Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
Individual.....C. P. D. Legard
Inter-military colleges.....R. M. C. Sandhurst "A" team

Motor-Boating

Duchess of York's Trophy, outboard.....A. Lanfranchi, Italy
100-Mile Trophy, outboard..W. F. Allen

Motor Cycling

Dirt Track, England-Australia, series.....England, 3—2
Dirt Track, England-Australia, 1st test, Stamford Bridge.England, 56—41
Dirt Track, England-Australia, 2d test, Wembley.....Australia, 53—35
Dirt Track, England-Australia, 3d test, Manchester.....England, 53—43
Dirt Track, England-Australia, 4th test, Crystal Palace..Australia, 49—45
Dirt Track, England-Australia, 5th test, Wembley.....England, 51—42
Ulster Grand Prix, Belfast (500 c. c. class).....Stanley Woods (Norton)
Ulster Grand Prix, Belfast (350 c. class)...E. A. Mellors (New Imperial)
Ulster Grand Prix, Belfast (250 c. c. class)...H. G. Tyrrell-Smith (Rudge)
Professional Tourist Trophy, senior.....Stanley Woods (Norton)
Professional Tourist Trophy, lightweight.....L. E. Davenport (New Imperial)
Professional Tourist Trophy, junior.....Stanley Woods (Norton)
Professional Tourist Trophy, visitors Trophy.....F. Franconi, Switzerland
Professional T. T. Manufacturers Team Prize.....Rudge Whitworth
Manx Grand Prix, amateur (500 c. c. class).....N. Gledhill (Norton)
Manx Grand Prix, amateur (500 c. c. class).....J. H. Carr (New Imperial)
Brooklands Grand Prix, senior (500 c. c. class)..H.G. Tyrell-Smith (Rudge)
Brooklands Grand Prix, junior (250 c. c. class).....C. E. Nott (Rudge)
Scottish speed championship, heavyweight.....James Guthrie (Norton)
Scottish speed championship, medium weight..James Guthrie (Norton)
Scottish speed championship, lightweight.....R. P. Parkinson (A. J. S)
Scottish speed championship, inter-club.....Ayr M. C.
Dirt Track, Speedway team championship, 1st series.Stamford Bridge
Dirt Track, Speedway team championship, 2d series.....Wembley
Dirt Track, Speedway individual championship.....Jack Parker
Dirt Track, England-The Rest.....England, 58—36
Dirt Track, London team championship.....Wembley

Motoring

British Empire Trophy (Brooklands).....G. E. T. Eyston
Royal Automobile Club, Tourist Trophy race, Ulster...E. R. Whitcroft
Junior Car Club's 1000 miles (Brooklands).....Mrs. Wisdom and Miss Joan Richmond

Shooting

Kolapore Cup, service rifle.....Canada
Mackinnon Cup, service rifle..England
Elcho International Shield, match rifle.....Scotland
Clay targets, international, sporting rifle.....England
King's Prize, service rifle..C. H. Bayly
Silver medal, service rifle J. W. Houlder, Canada
Bronze medal, service rifle.R.W. Glendow
Grand Aggregate, service rifle.....Desmond Burke, Canada
Oxford-Cambridge, service rifle.....Cambridge
Oxford - Cambridge, snapshooting, service rifle.....Oxford
Oxford-Cambridge, match rifle.....Cambridge
Oxford-Cambridge, revolver..Cambridge
All-comers Aggregate, service rifle..Desmond Burke, Canada
St. George's Vase, service rifle.....Q. M. S. Burton, Canada
Scottish national, service rifle.....C. Robertson
Scottish, grand Aggregate, service rifle.....C. Robertson
Inter-Public Schools, service rifle.....Kings College School
Inter-Public Schools, snapshooting, service rifle.....Rossall
Inter-Universities, service rifle.....Edinburgh

Skating

Professional figure, international style.....Howard Nicholson
Professional figure, international style, pairs.....Albert Enders and Miss Sadie Cambridge
Amateur figure, international style, singles.....I. H. Bowhill
Amateur figure, international style, pairs.....K. Ord Mackenzie and Mrs. Ord Mackenzie
Amateur figure, English style, singles.....R. W. Bristow
Amateur figure, English style, singles, junior.....Mrs. F. E. Chaffin
Amateur figure, English style, pairs.....E. A. Johnstone and Miss E. J. McCleary
Amateur figure, English style, team.....Wimbledon S. C.
Speed, Northern Counties.....W. G. Broomhall
Speed, Northern, women.....Miss D. M. Ratcliffe
Rollers, Rink Hockey, International Tournament.....England
Rollers, Rink Hockey, England-Rest.....Drawn
Rollers, Rink Hockey, National Cup.....Herne Bay
Rollers, Inter-club relay.....Alexandra Palace R. S. C.

Squash Racquets

Open, singles.....F. D. Amr Bey, Egypt
Professional, singles....Donald Butcher
Professional, singles, junior...E. Hawes
Amateur, singles..F. D. Amr Bey, Egypt
Women, singles.....Miss Susan Noel
Bath Club Cup, Division 1..Queen's Club
Bath Club Cup, Division 2.....Marylebone Cricket Club
Inter-country.....Sussex
Oxford-Cambridge.....Cambridge, 3—0
Men-Women, handicap.....Men
Public Schools Handicap..H. A. H. Read
South of England, men.....E. Snell
South of England, women.....Miss Susan Noel
North of England, men.....C. Packe

Swimming

Swimmer of year.....R. H. Leivers
Swimmer of year, women.....Miss Joyce Cooper
Inter-Club team race.....Oldham Police
Inter-club, team, Northern..Birkenhead
Inter-club, team, Northern, women..South Manchester
Inter-club, team, Southern.....Plaistow United
Inter-club, team, Southern, women.....Mermaid S. C.
Inter-club, team, Midland.....Derby
Inter-club, team, Western...Cheltenham
Benjamin Challenge Trophy.....Plaistow United
Southern Counties.....Middlesex
Oxford-Cambridge, men.....Cambridge, 23—8
Oxford-Cambridge, women..Oxford, 3—2
Universities Athletic Union.Manchester
Long distance, men....F. G. M. Milton
Long distance, men, Scottish.M. Chassels
Long distance, women.Miss Joyce Cooper
Long distance, men, Welsh...H. K. James
Long distance, women, Welsh.....Miss C. Broadley
Diving, men.....Eddie Heron, Dublin
Diving, men, Scottish.....M. Winning
Diving, women.....Miss D. M. Leach
Diving, women, Scottish.....Miss A. E. Buchanan
Plunging.....A. Beaumont
Schoolboys, team.....Radford Boulevard School, Nottingham

Table Tennis

England-Ireland.....England, 9—3
England-Wales.....England, 8—2
Irish Free State-India.....India
English men, singles.....M. Saxadoe, Hungary
English women, singles.....Fraulein M. Mednyanszky, Hungary
English doubles, men.....S. Kolar and A. Malecek, Czechoslovakia
English doubles, women.....Mrs. E. Martin, England, and Fraulein Mednyanszky, Hungary
English doubles, mixed.....Szabados and Fraulein Mednyanszky, Hungary
Irish Free State, teams, Senior Cup.....Excelsior
Irish Free State, Intermediate Cup.....Y. M. C. A.
Irish Free State Junior Cup.Y. M. C. A.

Tennis

Bathurst Cup.....Great Britain
Professional match, W. Ratcliffe vs. Pierre Etchebaster.....Etchebaster
Open, singles.....W. Groom
Professional, singles.....W. Ratcliffe

Tennis—Continued

Amateur, singles.....Lord Aberdare
Amateur doubles, inter-club.....Queen's Club (Lord Aberdare and W. D. Macpherson)
Oxford-Cambridge, singles.....Cambridge, 2—0
Oxford-Cambridge, doubles..Oxford, 1—0
Marylebone Cricket Club's Gold Prize.....Lord Aberdare
M. C. C Silver Prize..W. D. Macpherson
M. C. C. All-comers competition.....W. D. Macpherson
Old Public-Schoolboys.Old Wykehamists
Professional Handicap.E. J. O. Johnson
Professional Handicap, junior

Harvard Jobs Pay $312,910 in Year

Students at Harvard University earned $312,910 in part-time employment during the year 1931-32, according to the annual report to the president, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, of Mr. Russell T. Sharpe, secretary for student employment.

This figure does not include scholarships and other aids granted by the university which swells the total to $1,066,090, but only earned income. In comparison with the figure for the previous year the amount earned was $62,000 less. "The decline in earnings," Mr. Sharpe explained, "resulted in part from the decrease in the number of positions extending throughout the term, and also to reductions in rates of pay for certain jobs."

Increasing difficulties in obtaining employment for students in industry was pointed out with this further comment: "It is therefore a source of deep satisfaction that the university has been able to assist a large number of students through the creation of jobs under the temporary student employment plan. No other institution, to my knowledge, has taken such constructive steps to relieve distress." It may be that the university will find it worth while to consider additions to its already generous aids to students, or through some flexible system of admitting self-supporting students only in such numbers as can be properly cared for.

Yale Sponsors Children's Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7—Yale University is sponsoring two series of concerts arranged especially for children. One, under the auspices of the Yale School of Music, will be symphonic music, played by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra; the other will be piano music by Mr. Ian Mininberg at the Children's Department of the Peabody Museum.

The program of symphony music will be grouped about a central idea such as "The Musical Paint Box," "Stories and Legends in Music," "Nature in Music," and "Music from Different Lands." An explanatory talk will be given at each concert by Mr. Hugh L. Smith of the Yale School of Music.

The purpose of the piano programs, according to Mr. Mininberg, is to make children familiar with music written for them, instead of "overwhelming them with programs far too complex for their undeveloped tastes." Known piano music abounds in beautifully written selections composed by great artists for their own children or those of their friends, he said, and can be used to excellent purpose in fostering a real love of fine music.

New Worcester Museum Opened

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 7 (AP)—With Lord Duveen of Millbank, famous art critic and collector, as a guest of honor, the $725,000 building of the Worcester Art Museum was opened last night.

City officials, trustees of the museum and 125 men and women prominent in art circles from New York, Boston and Philadelphia gathered at a banquet and then inspected an exhibition, "International 1933," arranged of 300 European and American paintings by the college art association.

Mr. Edward Forbes, director of the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, Mass., in one of the brief comments of the museum and exhibition, said: "There is in this country a steady and marked increase of interest in the beauty of works of art. And I trust the old fallacy that the art museum is a luxury for the idle rich is forever exploded."

ORANGE 'Y' PROVIDES JOBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 7—A power plant for the Orange Young Men's Christian Association summer camp near Stillwater is being constructed by a group of unemployed men for whose benefit the camp was opened to provide them with shelter and to enable them to keep busy while looking for employment in the city. Residents of the Oranges and Maplewood, these men are chiefly of the "white collar class."

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	P.C.
Oakland	11	2	7	68	55	.611
Hollywood	12	3	10	107	110	.545
San Francisco	6	2	12	76	86	.333

RESULT DEC. 31

Hollywood 5, San Francisco 4, overtime.

RESULT JAN. 2

San Francisco 6, Oakland 1.

RESULT JAN. 3

Oakland 3, San Francisco 0.

RESULT JAN. 5

Oakland 9, Hollywood 2.

BLOOD ELECTED CAPTAIN

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 7 (AP)—Edward J. Blood '34 of Hanover was elected captain of the University of New Hampshire winter sports team yesterday for the 1933 season. A member of the United States Olympic team. Blood has been the star of the team for the past two years and twice has won the Marshall Foch trophy at Lake Placid, besides being I. W. S. A. cross-country ski champion. He also holds varsity letters in track and cross country.

SATURDAY TO BE LADIES' DAY

Saturday will be Ladies' Day at both major league baseball parks in Boston during the season of 1933, according to an announcement made Friday by Presidents "Bob" Quinn of the Red Sox and Emil E. Fuchs of the Braves. The two big league officials decided that Saturday would give the women and girls of Boston a better opportunity to attend the games. Friday has been Ladies' Day in the past.

NORTHWEST HANDBALL DATES

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 7 (AP)—James J. Richardson, manager of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic club, announced recently that the Pacific Northwest association handball championship play will be held here March 23, 24 and 25, under Amateur Athletic Union of the United States regulations. Single and double events will be held and about 200 players are expected.

RED SOX SIGN FRIBERG

Barney Friberg, veteran infielder who was recently given his unconditional release by the Philadelphia club of the National League, has signed to play with the Boston Red Sox, president J. A. R. "Bob" Quinn has just announced. Friberg is a hard hitter and if not used as a regular will be a valuable utility man with the Red Sox.

"BIG TEN" COACHES LIKE RULES

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—"Big Ten" basketball has been taking an unusual number of setbacks in pre-conference competition this season, but the coaches refuse to blame the new rules. Instead the great majority of them praise them with enthusiastic reports.

Kansas Five Wins Opener in 'Big Six'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 7—The University of Kansas basketball team, defender of the "Big Six" Conference championship, opened its title season yesterday evening by defeating the University of Nebraska, 32 to 29. Kansas had a 24-to-9 advantage at the intermission, but the visiting Cornhuskers put on a scoring spree that almost brought them victory in the closing minutes. Nebraska was held basketless for the first 14 minutes of play, but gained revenge on the Jayhawkers in the second period by holding them to a single floor goal. The summary:

KANSAS		NEBRASKA
Harrington, lf	rg	Mason, Hokuf
Wells, Curd, Cabini, rf	lg	Sauer
Johnson, c	c	Copple
Schaake, Gray, lg	rf	Parsons, Wahlquist
Vanek, Marshall, rg	lf	Henrion, Boswell

Score—Kansas 32, Nebraska 29. Goals—From floor—Wells 4, Johnson 3, Harrington 3, Vanek for Kansas; Henrion 3, Hokuf 3, Boswell, Parsons, Wahlquist, Mason, Sauer for Nebraska. Goals from foul—Johnson 3, Schaake 3, Harrington 2, Vanek, Gray for Kansas; Parsons 3, Henrion 2, Copple, Hokuf for Nebraska. Referee—Fred Williams.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Jan. 7—Iowa State College won its opening game in the "Big Six" Conference last night by defeating the University of Oklahoma, 31 to 25. F. R. Hood '34 got the most floor goals for Iowa State and showed up well on guarding. The score at half time was 16 to 11 for Iowa State. The summary:

IOWA STATE		OKLAHOMA
Anderson, lf	rg	Browning, Potts, Brockman
Ludwig, rf	lg	Main
Wegner, c	c	Iacrone
Hood, lg	rf	Beck
Dills, Loufek, rg	lf	E. Anderson, Bross

Score—Iowa State 31, Oklahoma 25. Goals from floor—Hood 4, Ludwig 3, Anderson 2, Dills 2, Wegner for Iowa State; Bross 4, Beck 4, Browning, Potts, E. Anderson for Oklahoma. Goals from foul—Ludwig 3, Dills 3, Wegner for Iowa State; Beck, Bross, Browning for Oklahoma. Referee—H. F. Hasbrook, Des Moines.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Abilene 36, Southwestern T. 30.
Alabama 28, Tulane 26.
Alma 31, Kalamazoo College 24.
Arkansas 34, Denton Teachers 20.
Armour Tech 23, North Central 29.
Arizona 42, Pomona 24.
Beloit 50, Dubuque 21.
Bluffton 24, Ohio Northern 23.
Charleston 35, Millikin 28.
Coe 34, Grinnell 31.
Columbia 42, Linfield 36.
Denison 33, Findlay 26.
Denver 25, Colorado Mines 23.
Duke 31, Furman 28.
Emory-Hendry 45, Lincoln-Memorial 28.
Georgetown 29, Colgate 26.
Gladstone B. H. 28, Willamette 24.
Hillsdale 22, Albion 20.
House of David 35, Texas Tech 33.
Indiana State 31, Centenary 27.
Iowa State 31, Oklahoma 25.
Kansas 32, Nebraska 29.
Kentucky 32, Creighton 26.
Knox 36, Augustana 34.
Lawrence 35, Lake Forest 19.
Luther 41, Buena Vista 22.
Louisville 37, Transylvania 33.
Marshall 36, Muhlenberg 20.
Montana Normal 49, Carroll 36.
Monmouth 26, Kirkwood 20.
Mount Union 36, Heidelberg 21.
Morningside 28, Western Union 20.
Northeastern T. 33, Southeastern 30.
Olsen's Swedes 32, Brigham Young 21.
Oregon State 25, Washington State 22.
Otterbein 41, Toledo 35.
Pasadena Majors 52, Utah Aggies 35.
Randolph-Macon 50, Bridgewater 20.
Rockhurst 45, Haskell 25.
Simpson 35, Central 18.
South Carolina 55, Sewanee 24.
St. Thomas 44, John Marshall 30.
St. Viator 23, Illinois Wesleyan 15.
Tennessee P. I. 29, Union College 15.
Tennessee Teachers 30, Union 25.
Trinity 26, Pratt 25.
U. C. L. A. 41, Santa Clara 22.
Wabash 23, Rochester 16.
Washington 38, Ellensburg 24.
Wash. & Lee 51, St. John's 29.
Western S. T. 40, Carroll 25.
Wichita Henry's 41, Utah 33.
Wyoming 46, Western S. C. 35.

BAXTER WINS NOVICE TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—The United States novice squash tennis championship was finally brought to its conclusion yesterday, when Gerald T. Baxter of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, where the tourney was played, defeated T. H. Peck, Yale Club, in the final round, on the New Moon championship court, by a score of 15—12, 15—8, 15—10. As in the case of the previous year, the young players, who had never competed in public before this season, displayed fine qualities which give promise that they will stand high later in more important events with greater experience. Both were much better than the common Class C type, and Baxter is likely to make good in Class B before the season ends.

ROOT POPULAR IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 7 (AP)—Selection of Reginald D. Root as head football coach at Yale University has been received with gratification here, where the enthusiasm and personality of the tall blond youth warmed the hearts of Latin youth and left its impress in the memory of the Mexican people. Root was confronted with the extremely difficult task of developing a football team out of students who did not even know what football was when he came here as the University of Mexico coach in 1929. Despite all obstacles, he turned out a remarkably smooth, if inexperienced, eleven before he left at the end of the following year to return to Yale.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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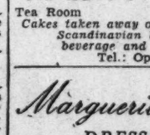

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(Continued)

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MODE - COUTURE
READY TO WEAR
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GERMANY

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GERMANY

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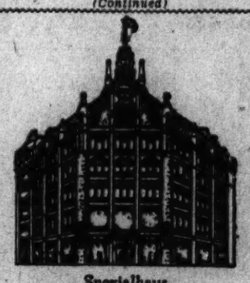
(Continued)



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(Continued)

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Large assortment of wools.
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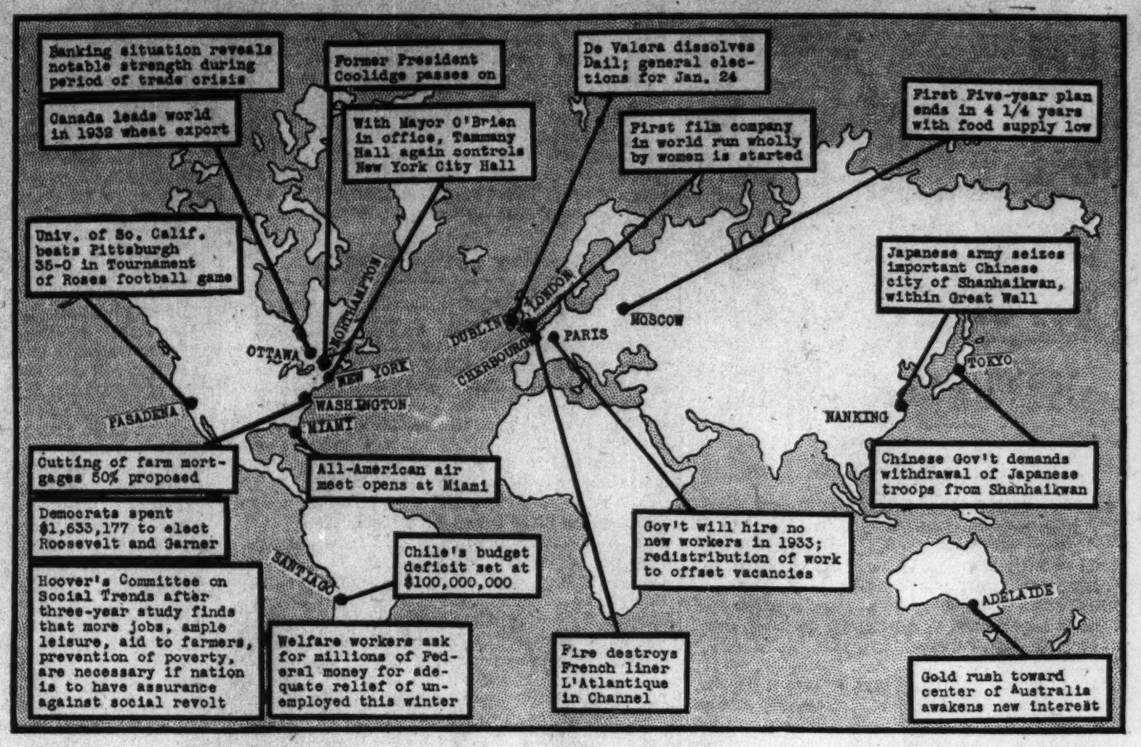
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Banking situation reveals notable strength during period of trade crisis
Former President Coolidge passes on
De Valera dissolves Dail; general elections for Jan. 24
First Five-year plan ends in 4 1/4 years with food supply low
Canada leads world in 1932 wheat export
With Mayor O'Brien in office, Tammany Hall again controls New York City Hall
First film company in world run wholly by women is started
Univ. of So. Calif. beats Pittsburgh 35-0 in Tournament of Roses football game
Japanese army seizes important Chinese city of Shanhaikwan, within Great Wall
Chinese Gov't demands withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shanhaikwan
Cutting of farm mortgages 50% proposed
All-American air meet opens at Miami
Democrats spent $1,633,177 to elect Roosevelt and Garner
Gov't will hire no new workers in 1933; redistribution of work to offset vacancies
Hoover's Committee on Social Trends after three-year study finds that more jobs, ample leisure, aid to farmers, prevention of poverty, are necessary if nation is to have assurance against social revolt
Chile's budget deficit set at $100,000,000
Welfare workers ask for millions of Federal money for adequate relief of unemployed this winter
Fire destroys French liner L'Atlantique in Channel
Gold rush toward center of Australia awakens new interest
OTTAWA
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ADELAIDE

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Belted Horseman

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM a glance at the accompanying illustration of this "horseman of the sea," one would hardly guess that its color is yellow-gray with three broad bands of very dark brown, almost black. The topmost bands extend from the base of the first dorsal fin along the body to the end of the tail. The third is narrower and much shorter, forming a sort of necklace.

Almost everyone knows the general characteristics of a fish and can describe members of this class of animals as water-breathing animals with backbones, as having fins instead of legs and arms, and with scales covering a generally long body. But few know the names of the various fins, or where they are, except those who have the job of cleaning such meat.

Starting with the largest and longest spine that stands erect like the sail of a ship on the belted horseman, we find the "first dorsal," the next in order is the "second dorsal," which extends along the back. The tail fin or "caudal" is easy to remember, and the one beneath it is the "anal." There are six different kinds of fins in all, the last two appearing in this fish just behind the gills. The uppermost is the "pectoral" and the lower, the "ventral."

The belted horseman is a fish of warm waters and is common to the Atlantic coasts of tropical and subtropical America. Its second dorsal fin is long and low and is covered with tiny thin scales—as is the tail fin. The family to which it belongs is the "Weaver-fish" group, creatures having long, rather flattened bodies, and having teeth that are arranged in bands, and wide gill-covers.

In Lighter Vein

Compensation

"This is a very small piece of chicken you have given me, waiter."

"Yes, sir; but you'll find it will take you a long time to eat it."

No Wasted Effort

"I think Uncle Jack is going to take us for a ride. You better go upstairs and wash your face."

Willie: "Hadn't we better find out for sure, Mother?"

Not a Skin

Customer: "Yes, but haven't you got a tighter gown than this?"

Saleswoman (rather tired): "I'm sorry, madam. This is a costumier's—not a taxidermist's—*Karikaturen.*

The Test

Mr. Ives accompanied his wife on a shopping expedition and had seated himself at one end of the coat department while Mrs. Ives was looking over the garments. Suddenly he became aware of the fact that his wife was not to be seen. Walking up to the shopwalker, he said:

"I can't find my wife anywhere. What shall I do?"

"Just start talking to one of the saleswomen here, and I think your wife will soon put in an appearance."—*Legion Weekly.*

Squelched

A train was brought to a standstill by striking a snowdrift.

A farmer carrying a long pole showed up on the scene. He would walk a few steps and stick the pole down in the snow.

Finally, he came close to the train and a passenger opened a window and asked the farmer, "How deep do you find the snow out there?"

"I'll be hornswaggled if I know," said the farmer; "I'm hunting for my barn."—*Labor.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE first and last and closest question is: What do you like? Tell me what you like, and I will tell you what you are.—RUSKIN.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pontius Pilate—Preferably *Pon'-shih-us* (o as in pod, *i* as in ft, *u* as in circus) *Pi'-late* (*i* as in *ice*, *a* "quick-long" as in savage). Not *Pon'-tih-es Pi'-lit.*

Limitation, invisible—Avoid *lih-ma-tay'-shun* and *in-vih'-za-b'l*; sound the words *lim-ih-tay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable) and *in-viz'-ih-b'l.*

Destroy, deprive—Do not sound the vowel in the first syllable as short *i*; sound it definitely as in create.

Débris—Preferably *day-bree'* (secondary stress on first syllable; *a* as in *ace*, *ee* as in *feet*). This word was borrowed directly from the French *débris*, "fragments," from the Old French *debrister*, "to break in pieces." Our word débris conjures up a picture of rubbish resulting from destruction. There is nothing useful about débris; it must be removed before anything constructive can be done.

Divine, disciple—The first vowel is a short *i*, not a "quick-long" *e*.

Fountain, curtain—*Foun'-tin* and *kur'-tin*; not *foun'-'n* and *kur'-'n*. The *t* is there to be sounded.

Formation—The publishers of Webster's now say that there is no objection to sounding the first *o* as circumflex. Out in the sections where short *o* is sounded as two-dot *a*, the folks could not tolerate the short *o* in this instance.

"The glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward" (Isaiah 55: 8)—"Rereward" is an old variation of "rearward," and designates a rear guard. The allusion, of course, is to the manifestation of the divine presence given as a protection to the Israelites from the pursuing Egyptians. ("Rereward" is two syllables, *rear'-waurd* (secondary stress on last syllable.)

"In the beginning" (Genesis 1: 1)—The Septuagint, the translation of the Bible made for the Greek-speaking Jews in Egypt toward the middle of the third century B. C., begins: "Εν ἀρχῇ" (en arche). "Arche," it is worth noting, is the word used both in ancient and modern Greek as the equivalent of the English "Principle," or "first cause." The derivative prefixes "arch" and "archi" are abundantly used in English today, and convey the sense of "supreme" or "primal."

"And thine age shall be clearer than the noonday . . ." (Job 11: 17)—The original Hebrew text of this verse is not at all certain, and translations vary accordingly. The Revised Version has it: "And thy life shall be clearer than (or rise above) the noonday; though there be darkness, it shall be as the morning." Compare Professors Driver and Gray ("International Critical Commentary") "And thy life will rise up more (brightly) than the noonday, though it be dark it will become as the morning." The Septuagint, however, gives a different rendering: "And thy prayer shall be as the morning star, and life shall arise to thee as from the noonday."

"Ye were sometimes darkness" (Ephesians 5: 8)—"Sometimes" here does not mean "occasionally." In the seventeenth century "sometimes" was equivalent to our modern "once," which is an exact rendering of the Greek word *pote.*

"The light of the living" (Psalms 56: 13)—A more literal translation of the Hebrew is "in the light of life." In accordance with Hebrew idiom, when the word for "living" is in the plural (as here), it means "life." Compare the margin of the Revised Version and Moffatt's rendering, "in the sunshine of life."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Buzzy came over to our house today so Sponge showed him the new catnip mouse that she got for Christmas—
"Now watch me", she meowed to Buzzy, "and I'll show you how to play with it."
But Buzzy seemed to be more interested in Sponge's tail—
He didn't need to be shown how to have fun with it, either—
So the catnip mouse had to wait—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Helping Others on the Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lethbridge, Alta.

THE horses hitched to a heavily loaded sleigh were making valiant but ineffectual efforts to progress over a very icy piece of road, which was also on a slight upgrade.

Three or four young men, apparently of the "unemployed," were about to pass by, when with one accord they went to the rear of the sleigh, and as the driver made another attempt to get his horses to go forward, the young men pushed.

The result, after much slipping and sliding by the horse, was—victory. Then the men smilingly went their way.

The beauty of this little scene to one onlooker was in the graciousness and spontaneity displayed by the helpers; and the hope was felt that their own need would be as freely met.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

40

His success was to a great measure due to to the able party's managment. We recco-mend he play fair lest it decides he is entitled to a bit of discipling; in that event they will not only show him who theoretical leader-ship is intrusted to but who actually is in every sense of the word boss.

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Boston Herald: We are not the one to say whether the man who advertised those little dicers the girls wear as "shallow hats to fit the head" had a sense of humor or hadn't.

Arkansas Gazette: University of Iowa is offering a course in furnace stoking. Unfortunately for dad, the college vacations occur at a time when the lads can't do any home work.

Philadelphia Inquirer: In some respects the idea of finger-printing children seems to be a good one. At least it will settle the question as to who used the guest towel in the bathroom.

Detroit News: Americanism: Looking for homelike atmosphere in a hotel. Insisting on hotel service around the home.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Men and Laws

NEW ENGLAND neighbors of Calvin Coolidge like to recall a speech he made in which occurred the ringing phrase, "Have faith in Massachusetts." The occasion was his election as president of the Massachusetts Senate, and another section of the address had a wider application and perhaps deserves even more to be remembered than the line so often quoted.

Mr. Coolidge was from first to last a lawyer, with a conscientious lawyer's respect for law and property. Hence the force of these words:

> Men do not make laws. They do but discover them. Laws must be justified by something more than the will of the majority. They must rest on the eternal foundation of righteousness.

Here is something for lawmakers to ponder in their search for legislative solutions to the difficulties of the day. The answer to what the nations should do in order to climb out of the morass of bewilderment and almost despair into which they have fallen consists not in appeals to mob action but in the quiet search to find out what is righteousness—righteousness not only as between man and man, but also as between levels of the social structure.

Not all are so sure today of the thesis held by Mr. Coolidge in the Massachusetts Senate speech and afterward that the diffusion of wealth through society is best fostered by the protection of large aggregations of wealth. Indeed it is sometimes found a function of government and social justice to protect men's liberties against the influences of large aggregations of wealth. Increasingly has it been seen in recent years that, whether wealth is concentrated or diffuse, the more important issue is that it shall be used genuinely to serve the needs of men—and that there is educational if not also economic value in having it scattered as widely as there is the will to use it wisely.

Such is the goal of the more enlightened seekers after the lost torch of prosperity. They will remember that, as President Coolidge said in a budget message in the palmy year of 1928,

> Prosperity is only an instrument to be used, not a deity to be worshiped.

And that "the moral power of the people may be just as great, the standard of character may be just as high, the entire spiritual condition of the nation may be just as good in time of adversity as in time of prosperity."

Naturally in the quest for rehabilitation much has been said about economic laws. These are not made by men; though some assume to say with great finality what they are. The prevalent conceptions of these laws have changed from time to time as men sought to find their real basis. Too often there has been an inclination to fall down and worship these laws or supposed laws with a kind of economic fatalism, declaring they must not be interfered with, whereas men ingeniously turn even physical laws to their use so effectively as virtually to set them aside.

Too generally has the basis of economic law been sought in premises of ruthless self-interest and coldly materialistic accounting. The truer economics is found in the realm of justice, fair play, good will, even generosity and the joy of service—in short, righteousness. In that direction lie the laws men are seeking today to give them the answer to the riddle of business.

Jingoistic Merchandising

THE "Buy American" movement has probably gathered some strength, though how much is open to question. The patriotic American who points to the "Buy British" and other nationalistic campaigns as furnishing precedent and excuse for one in the United States forgets that it is a sword which cuts both ways. If Americans buy no goods from other countries, how are those countries to get the exchange with which to buy American goods? Carried out to its logical conclusion, it would mean that the United States would buy nothing from them and they buy nothing from the United States.

What would become of those dependent on the American cotton crop, for instance, since half of it is exported? Backed up on its shores, the United States' 14,000,000-bale crop would have its price cut in half, or the crop itself would have to be reduced by half, with a consequent drastic decline in buying power throughout the South. Then there are the hundreds of thousands of wage earners, from the railroad worker who hauls it to seaport to the clerks in export, banking and insurance offices, as well as the seamen in the merchant marine. All together it is estimated that about 4,000,000 Americans derive their principal income from exports of various kinds.

Of course, there are classic examples of how much in the way of wages is lost by importation of foreign products. Particularly impressive was a recent illustration of the amount of displaced domestic labor required to extract a ton of iron ore from the ground, ship it to the distant steel mills, first by boat, then by train; to roast it in the furnace, roll it in the mill, and to ship the finished product to the distant consumer. But it is forgotten that probably every dollar spent for imported materials comes back to the United States to pay for goods Americans sell abroad.

From the standpoint of a world in which internationalism has been assuming a steadily deepening influence, at least up to the recent retaliatory period, any movement tending to make people more conscious of their differences with other groups is unfortunate. It is a step toward jingoism at a time when what the nations need is a breaking down of barriers. The temporary advantages obtained through a short-sighted policy are more than offset by other, keener losses. Far better a return to reciprocity. It offers a *modus operandi* for true discrimination, that seeker of permanent values.

Using More Silver

PRESIDENT HOOVER stated in his war debt message to Congress on Dec. 19 that "the larger use of silver as a supplementary currency would be an aid to stability in many quarters of the world." There can be no doubt about it. In point of fact, the statement might have been phrased in the past tense: the larger use of silver as a supplementary currency *has been* an aid to stability in many quarters of the world.

Mr. Herbert M. Bratter, whose researches on the subject have taken him to the front rank of authorities on silver, itemizes recent legislation on silver in a brochure put out by the United States Department of Commerce. The record is astonishing. Canada, Columbia, Cuba, France, Germany, Honduras, Manchuria, Mexico, Peru, Roumania, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Spain—all these countries have taken steps within the last eighteen months calling for the use of more silver for supplementary coinage. Mr. Bratter does not explain the reasons.

One can only surmise them from the economic circumstances of the various countries. Some nations have clearly been faced with a lack of popular confidence in their own paper money. Governments that are too free and too irresponsible in their use of the printing press are apt to find their constituents demanding hard cash, which has at least some intrinsic value, instead of paper money, which has none. Other, more stable, countries have leaned on silver to eke out a deficiency of gold.

Germany is the leading example in the latter category. On April 14 of last year, its Federal Council approved the minting of about $20,000,000 of new silver coins, bringing the total silver circulation up to $300,000,000. The announcement was followed by orders encouraging the use of silver in paying government salaries and instructing the railroads to use silver coins in all their small payments.

Yet, in spite of these striking changes in money usages, the price of silver is still low. In the last three months it has dropped through the historic low price quoted in February, 1931, and is currently selling at 25 cents. The inference is that the white metal is tied up in a hundred different ways with the fortunes of other commodities. These are all so low that producers will probably extract little comfort from the opinion of competent authorities that they are in a zone of stability.

Nevertheless, stability must precede an upturn, and if producers would devote half the effort now spent in trying to get favored treatment for their specialties to a concerted drive for the reduction of the barriers and barbed wire fences now obstructing world trade, they would see an upturn that would be beneficial to all.

Ethics and an Author

DISAGREEMENT over the division of the profits resulting from the publication of a scurrilous book about the President of the United States brings a wholesome breath of fresh air to clear an atmosphere charged with unpleasant odor.

Written by a man who now "repudiates" it and states he is "sorry I wrote it," and financially backed by an ex-policeman, dismissed from the force, there appeared in 1931 a book derogatory to President Hoover. Its purpose, now avowed in a court affidavit by its author, was to "tear down" Mr. Hoover's political career. Among other false and contemptible statements was one in which the author admits he let it be inferred that Mr. Hoover might have saved Edith Cavell, British war nurse, from the German firing squad, but failed to do so. During the author's visit to Belgium, financed by the ex-policeman, he found nothing to justify any such inference, he now confesses.

While the book was not treated very seriously by the responsible press at the time of its publication, its false inferences were widely capitalized in radical circles and formed the basis for more than one whispering campaign by some opponents of the President in the recent election.

Innuendo is notoriously harder to combat than direct accusation, and the very position the President occupies often precludes his entering the lists in his own behalf. It is, however, gratifying to reflect that, even amid the welter of partisan politics, few are so cowardly as to avail themselves of the opportunity unscrupulously to sling mud at those in high and exposed places.

Leaving the publishers, author and ex-policemen to their bickering, right-thinking persons everywhere will rejoice that finis has now been set to a chapter that never should have been written.

Signs of The Times

IT HAS long been an amiable gibe against the Englishman that he will not take the trouble to learn a foreign language, on the unanswerable ground that it is the foreigner's business to learn English. What is to be said, then, of the fact that on December 19 there appeared in the London Times a full half-column in French—bald, naked and unashamed French without the vestige of a translation?

It is true that the half-column in question was a report of a speech by Mr. John Walter, speaking on behalf of The Times, with which newspaper his family has been associated for a century and a half. But there was a day—if the gibers are to be believed—when Mr. Walter's forbears would have gone to the rack rather than confess to a knowledge of French.

It is true also that, speaking from memory, one does not recall such a thing's ever having happened before. For generations, centuries almost, The Times has been impeccably and nobly English. And now, the supposedly inconceivable has happened without even a word of explanation.

Even though the first two paragraphs of this subversive item are in English, one may safely discard the cynical explanation that the editor knew no one ever reads a newspaper item down to the nether end, and therefore would not realize the trick that had been played on him. The Times does not write its stories from this standpoint. It never tries to entice its readers by dangling a particularly appetizing morsel in the first paragraph. Indeed, it rightly assumes in its clientele something of the zest and zeal of the explorer who would be cut to the quick if all his discoveries came to the surface with the first mile or shovelful.

More plausible, perhaps, is the theory that the Veteran of Printing House Square felt her readers wouldn't mind such a thing being done just once. The other day, when she revolutionized her type for the first time in generations, she adventured widely into the advertisement field so as to give everyone, and not her own readers only, due warning. Her venture into French, on the other hand, was without any warning whatsoever. So it is at least possible that she felt she would be forgiven one little peccadillo, especially at Christmas time.

Against this, however, must be set the undeniable fact that in her Sunday namesake (who, by the way, is no relation, although published in London) there appears every week a long paragraph in equally untranslated French at the end of the notes from Paris. It is therefore regrettably inescapable that the Englishman, like his favorite Punch, is no longer what he was. In fact, while it cannot safely be inferred that he actually understands foreign languages, he is at any rate beginning to act as if he does.

Can "Force" Be Banned?

A SIGNIFICANT phrase in the latest British proposals for security invites the nations of Europe to pledge themselves never to seek the solution of their disputes by "force."

The object of this change from the word "war," which is used both in the Kellogg pact and the League Covenant, is to prevent nations from making war while insisting they are still at peace. Japan is not legally "at war" with China today, nor was it "war" when Soviet airplanes dropped bombs on Manchurian towns in 1929. And diplomatic relations between Italy and Greece continued unbroken while Italy was bombarding the defenseless island of Corfu in 1923 and demanding reparations from the Greek Government.

These three instances, one from pre-pact days and the other two post-pact, point to the conclusion that, though war remains, the age of calling it war is past. The word "war" has become demoded. It has definitely lost caste even if it has not yet reached the status of an untouchable. To this extent the Kellogg pact has left a loophole for casuistical argument. Hence the British Government's understandable—and laudable—desire to extend the inhibitions placed upon the word "war" to cover those acts which by any other name stink equally in the nostrils of men and women of good will.

The idea is a good one. But it will have to be worked out with considerable care or it will lead nowhere. What, after all, is force? There is military force. There is economic force. There is even moral force. Which of these is to be banned?

Force in the shape of an economic blockade was one of the most potent weapons of the last war, when propaganda was also harnessed to the chariot of Mars. And in these days of peace the Communist International in Moscow makes no secret of the fact that it is fighting for a world revolution by propaganda, by agitation, by subsidizing sedition. Its striking lack of success does not alter the fact that it is using a kind of force with the object of disturbing the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

It is evident, therefore, that merely to use the word "force" instead of "war" in some new version of the Kellog pact will not take Europe particularly far on the road to security. Undefined, the new phraseology would mainly provide more grist for the quills of ingenious international quibblers. It is better to develop one new avenue for the peaceful settlement of disputes than to devise a hundred fresh formulas against force. The latter are chiefly important as they disseminate a calmer atmosphere so that the former can begin to function.

Europe today may, and probably does, need another formula to lessen the feeling of unrest that exists on account of the unsolved frontier problems which Mr. Sisley Huddleston has been explaining in a series of articles for the Monitor. But unless the formula is reënforced by something definite in the way of machinery for peaceful revision of unsatisfactory settlements, somebody will soon find an excuse for treating the ban on "force" in exactly the same way as the ban on "war" in the Kellogg pact has already been twice treated in the five short years since it was inaugurated.

Editorial Notes

Answering the criticism of another poet that her works are somber, Edna St. Vincent Millay said: "The best poems are more likely to be sad than glad. Why, I can't think of a single great poem that's glad." Perhaps this explains why so many people prefer the best works of the minor poets to the minor works of the best poets.

Most successful short-story writers do not concentrate on plot, declares a professor of English. Does he mean they find it pretty hard to get their thought away from the amount the editor will think the story is worth?

What to do with the Christmas cards of yesteryear is a question uppermost these days in the thought of housewives faltering between sentiment and tidiness.

Japan plans to put regiments of soldiers on skates, says a report from Tokyo. And the rest of the world hopes they will be trained to keep off thin ice.

Innocents Abroad—in Russia

THE minute you are over the border from Poland into Russia you notice the difference. It's in the air, brought about by what you have heard, read and imagined; and the minute you disembark at the station, you begin to see why it is different. In the first place the customs men are very inquisitive. Everything they should question, you have stuck here and there in your suit cases, in plain sight as it were and after the manner of Poe's story of the letter; and the articles you don't care about you poke into shoes, toilet cases, and stockings. In entering other countries as an American tourist you are most heartily welcomed; your luggage is given a cursory glance; and you are out of the customs before you are in. But in Russia it is different. For one thing we hadn't bought souvenirs to take in; but canned fruit, talcum powder, lemon powder (whoever saw a lemon in Russia?), soap, cold cream, fruit peel, baking powder, etc.

To add to our troubles, we were taking in eight large packages of cake chocolate and chocolate peppermints to our friends, whom I will call Robinson. These we had acquired in Berlin at the last minute and had foolishly, as it turned out, dumped all in one corner. The investigator passed on everything up to this point, except for two packs of dog-eared playing cards, which we, with an eye to the main chance, deposited willingly on the altar. Then his eyes bulged and his manner grew very suspicious. He summoned another official, who summoned another official, who, etc., and all of whom thought we were going to sell the chocolate. We said "No!" to everything they asked, for we don't know Russian. They grew indifferent, turned away, departed. We sat and waited until everyone else had been seen to, packed up our playing cards and departed without even a chalk mark to show what we had been through. We saw someone's dressing gown and phonograph records confiscated.

* * *

Another difference is the presence of women. I can best describe them as not feminine, for they looked much as the men did, were dressed in plain skirts, blouses, and jackets with a touch of green on the collar. This denoted them as members of the transportation service. They were on the ticket and exchange end, so far as we could gather.

And another difference is this: you can't bring rubles in. It isn't allowed. So you change three English pounds into rubles at seven rubles the pound or two to the dollar. The minute you start to spend the rubles, they are worth five cents apiece.

Still another difference was having to say how much money you were bringing into the country, and the worst change of all was the change from the fine new International sleeping car to the dirty, smelly car which was taking us into Russia twelve hours farther from home. There was grit on the floor, no plug in the sink, no stopper in the water jug, no towel. We learned later that one is entitled to a towel in the morning—if one knows enough to ask for it.

After an airless though comfortable night—the windows are not opened for fear of thieves who have a habit of slipping a hook attached to a rope from a standing freight car to your luggage and pulling it out of the window; secondly, for fear of air—we arrived in Moscow. The Robinsons met us with a friend's car. This was fortunate for us. It costs $10 for a private car from the station, and try and find one. Taxis are scarcer than the proverbial hen's teeth; and the droshkies, being privately owned, have you at their mercy.

* * *

Moscow is old, much older than Leningrad, which is modern with much wider streets and handsome buildings; and Moscow is the most amazing jumble of low-storied wooden houses (not many of them, to be sure) which escaped the fire which Napoleon kindled; slightly higher stone buildings still bearing the remnants of the green, orange, blue or yellow paint that once made them gay; and the tall buildings of the new era which have all the latest bulges and misplaced windows of the new architecture.

And the people—if their lot is better now than it was, and I speak of the vast majority, what could it have been before? Their clothes are drab, dirty, smelly. They wear head shawls, crocheted caps, and a very occasional hat; the men wear caps. For shoes you have three choices—a down-at-the-heel regular shoe, a felt slipper, or one plaited out of straw. The cobbler charges exorbitantly for repairs; and the repairs last in reverse proportion to the charges. It being summer, one wears no socks, if so inclined. The people themselves are pale and look dispirited; and are generally too thin, looking as if they needed a lot of bucking up before the world would look good to them to live in. You miss intelligent-looking people. It's as if you wiped out all of London or Boston this side of the docks; and repopulated the whole city with the sort of bedraggled people you see living in those districts (with apologies to T Wharf and all the stevedores!).

And oh, the lines—lines of people waiting to have their shoes repaired, lines of people waiting to buy bread, lines of people waiting to buy vodka, and theater tickets, and lines waiting to get on street cars. Once we went to buy some train tickets and waited patiently, and waited not so patiently, and waited impatiently; and saw another ticket window just open. So we dashed over there and felt encouraged, for we had become fifteenth in line; but wait! Just before we reached the window it was closed for lack of change, and so we dashed back to window number one. Of course this was a good joke to us; but when you think of the millions waiting in line all over Russia you begin to feel strongly statistical and want to do something about it.

* * *

We visited one of the nursery schools where the worker-mothers leave their children for the day or the night, depending on what time their shift is. When you saw the pathetic little children, the posters showing mothers proper ways of nursing and taking care of the children, the swarms of flies, and the nurses who seemed to be fond of their little charges, and the caution shown to wrap the visitors up in white overalls before they were shown around, you felt that here at least a noble attempt was being made to instill some idea of regularity of habits and cleanliness and play into the children. The cost to the state is 60 rubles a month for a child; the mother pays what she can, although she probably earns only between 70 to 120 rubles a month. I heard of one woman who wanted to stay at home and take care of her children herself; but she was being coerced into putting them into such a school and going to work outside her home.

There are many stories which grow up out of Russia—jokes they are called—and they spring up as fast as slang does on Broadway. A typical story follows, and it has many variations. A Russian is the most cultured and wealthiest person in the world, and he has the largest appetite—the first because his book is the object he reaches for immediately on waking, the second because he has more rubles than he knows what to do with, the third because he can eat a week's rations in a day. In explanation—a man cannot buy at his allotted store unless he has his ration book; there are plenty of rubles (the government printing office sees to that), but little to buy with them; and the rations are so scant that everyone is always hungry.

But when all is said and done, I think things in Russia are looking up, for I did two things there that rarely happen—at least both of them—to the same person. First, I got a ride in a taxi; and second, a seat in a street car.

C. B. D.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Substitute for Self-Sufficiency

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let us put this matter of tariffs and international trade in simple terms.

The fallacy of tariffs, either protective or revenue, lies in the fact that every nation has its specialties—products which it produces so economically and in such quantities that there is a large exportable surplus. But if any nation wishes to maintain the foreign market for its specialties, it cannot choose to become to any degree self-sufficient by producing at home the specialties which belong to other countries without suffering in a larger way because of loss of market for its own specialties.

Tariffs in this country have pointed us in the direction of self-sufficiency. But self-sufficiency means that we are not dependent on foreign markets in which to sell our goods as surely as it means to be independent of foreign markets in which to buy.

Are we such a favored nation that we can continue to unload our specialties (for which they are starving) onto our neighbor nations and at the same time tell them to dump their own specialties into the ocean since we have made arrangements to supply ourselves?

Perhaps we, as a nation, could become self-sufficient. It is conceivable that we could get along in some way without importing a thing. We could make a wholesale readjustment of our national economic life.

Unthinkable, such an arrangement, yes. But in so far as we have built up tariff walls, this is the direction in which we have been headed. Are we proud of the result?

I do not mean that the United States should or could be "de-industrialized." If production and distribution were allowed to develop naturally we should become greater industrially—perhaps in fewer lines, but we should become greater in those lines. We should be exporting more motorcars, and we should be if we were importing without interference more of those commodities which are not our specialties.

The readjustment cannot be made in a moment, but the first essential is an immediate about-face.

Kansas City, Mo. TYSON V. ANDERSON.

Less Economy and More Common Sense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An old philosopher once said, "Whom the gods would destroy, they first drive mad." This is what is happening to the nations of the world today. Economy! Economy! the one cry, and yet what has produced our 11,000,000 of unemployed but economy? Economy is practiced throughout the world as never before, and unemployment and want are greater than ever in all countries.

In the United States, the economy practiced by security speculators after the Wall Street crash in 1929 brought about unemployment in the luxury trades, which in turn caused a gradual increase in unemployment throughout the whole industry, and the situation became like a small snowball at the top of a hill, increasing in size and gathering momentum as it descended.

One would have thought that the word "economy" would now be taboo. But it is a byword, and now some of our notables have formed the "National Economy League," professing relief in taxation, but more interested in bringing back the period of laissez faire and preventing essential social legislation. The Government's greatest expenditure—about 73 per cent of the total—is for war materials and the results of war, and is about the only place where a cut could or should come. We cannot do with less law enforcement or education; we don't want a less efficient postal service, and from the reports of the Insull scandal and the Senate's Wall Street inquiry, it is certain that the duties of the Department of Commerce need extending. The one bright spot today is the Government's building program.

The wheels of progress are turned by using more and more of what we have and putting the thing that seemed to be a luxury into the possession of the lowest laborer. This will not come about by reducing the standard of living of the people through economy. For one of the great mass of the people to practice economy is almost a criminal offense against himself and his fellow beings, for if he refrains from buying food, clothing and other articles, through necessity or otherwise, he is causing someone to be unemployed.

For this country to again become prosperous means that the millions of the masses must be in a position to consume the products of industry. Our banks can be bursting with gold, our manufacturing establishments the last word in efficiency; but what good will this do if only half of the population are able to purchase, and that sparingly, of the output?

Let us not delight in showing off our four-year-old suit of clothes, or wearing our shoes to the uppers, but, where we can afford, let us embark on a policy of buying those things which we require, for in so doing we are helping those who make and sell the articles to supply their own need. Further, we must understand that if, say, Jones, who is a government employee, has his salary reduced or loses his job, the whole of the population is affected.

Nashville, Tenn. C. K. BENTLEY.

The Right to Earn

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Russell J. Marden, in a letter published in the Monitor of December 1, asks the pertinent question, "Why Not a Dole?"

Considered as a palliative, a federal dole (which is a form of insurance) is likely to be more effective than any other method so far devised for the relief of distress from unemployment.

In a great emergency like the present one, it may even become necessary to levy a direct tax on those still having income from work, which would be the equivalent of spreading available work among all workers, instead of giving it to three-fourths of them and leaving the other fourth idle and without wages.

The anomalous condition of having ten or twelve million people deprived of the right to labor for their own support has been brought on by the sheer neglect of industrial leaders—the neglect to realize the task of industry as a dual one. The quest for profit has resulted in ever-increasing efficiency of productive activity, but that is only half the job. The other half, the safeguarding of the buying power of the masses, has received little attention from industrial management until just yesterday. Yet upon the effective protection of the market for industry's product rests the possibility of continued profit.

The problem cannot be solved through insurance. Unemployment being as erratic as it is, enormous reserves would have to be accumulated in good times to provide for the unusual demands in hard times, when a fourth or more of all workers are thrown out of their jobs. What is sorely needed is an arrangement that will automatically take up surplus labor and employ it in the production of goods for its own needs.

Kansas City, Mo. L. C. LANGE.